The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No 342 SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0 }

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1860

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Re-Engagement for a Few Nights Longer of Madame CELESTE, and of the principal Members of the Company of the Theatre Royal Lyceum, London.

On This (FRIDAY), JUNE 8, 1860.

To commence with (originally acted at the Theatre Royal, Lyceum,) a New Historical Drama, consisting of a Prologue and Two Acts, depicting with fearful accuracy many incidents of the reign of terror, in the first great French Revolution, adapted by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled

TALE OF TWO CITIES.

(From the Story by Charles Dickens, Esq.)

Colette Dubois, - - - Madame Celeste.
Therese and Defarge, - - - Madame Celeste.

To conclude with (First Time) an Original Extravaganza founded on the Popular German Fairy Tale, by the Brothers Grimm, entitled KING THRUSHBEARD; OR, THE LITTLE PET AND THE GREAT PASSION.

The whole produced under the direction of MADAME CELESTE.

King Paterfamilias, ... Mr. John Rouse
King Thrushbeard, ... Miss Kate Saville
Princess Imperiosa, ... Miss Hudspeth

Box Office open from 11 till 4 o'clock, where places may be secured. Doors open at Seven; to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2. Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s. Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price—3s.; Second Circle, 1s. 6d. No Second Price to Pit or Galleries. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted. No money returned. Pass-out Checks not transferable. Children in the arms not admitted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Benefit and Last Appearance of Mr. E. D. LYONS. Continued Success of Miss LOUISE KEELEY. Every Evening Messrs. Bruce Norton and W. Ellerton.

On THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JUNE 8, The performances will commence with the Celebrated Nautical Drama, entitled

THE LOST SHIP; OR, THE MAN-OF-WAR'S MAN AND THE PRIVATEER.

Ben Treenail - - Mr. E. D. Lyons
Nicholas Nibble - - Mr. W. Ellerton

After which the Once Exceedingly Popular Historico, Zoological Burlesque, by the late Albert Smith, Esq., entitled

VALENTINE AND ORSON; OR, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.

King Pippin - - Mr. Bruce Norton
Valentine - - Miss Louise Keeley
Orson - - Mr. W. Ellerton

To conclude with the very Popular Comedietta, entitled the LITTLE DEVIL; OR, MY SHARE.

Carlo - - Miss Louise Keeley
Don Raphael - - Mr. E. D. Lyons

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS. Sole Lessee—Mr. T. Kirby. Director—Mr. J. Clouston Foster. This Evening, and Every Evening during the Week, open with an entirely New and Talented Company.

The celebrated Grotesque, Pantomimist, and Comique, M. Huline, from the Royal Princess' Theatre, London, will appear every Evening with his Son, in his Wonderful Entertainments, as performed before her Majesty and the Royal Family.

Mr. Robert Fraser, the celebrated descriptive buffo vocalist and humorist, from the London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester concerts.

Hartz, the Wizard of the World, who will appear each evening in his Astonishing Performance, which created such a sensation recently at the Crystal Palace.

Mdlle. Martinez, the fascinating Danseuse, from the Royal Opera, Miss F. Henri, the admired Soprano, from the Nobilities' Concerts London.

Concluding each evening at 10 o'clock, with a grand display of FIREWORKS! On a novel and splendid scale, under the especial superintendence of Mr. Kirby, Pyrotechnist to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Should the weather prove unfavourable, the Entertainments will take place in the Concert Hall.

The Concert Hall has been splendidly decorated, and the Stage considerably enlarged for the Garrison Amateur Theatricals.

Admission to the Gardens, One Shilling. Admission to Hall—Reserved Seats, Sixpence; Promenade, Free.

Gardens open at Half-past Six. Performances commence at a Quarter past Seven.

The Lessee reserves the right of excluding all questionable characters.

Season Tickets to be had of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, PHOENIX PARK. The ANNUAL PROMENADE will take place on This (FRIDAY), the 8th instant, at Two o'clock. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will honour the Promenade with his presence. Admission, 1s. Children Half-price.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS, ANNUAL EXHIBITION Of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.

Admission, One Shilling.
Family Tickets for Four Persons ... 2s. 0d.
Season Tickets ... 2s. 6d.
(By order) B. MULRENIN, R.H.A., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN HALL. OPEN UNION PRAYER MEETINGS will be held (God willing) on SATURDAY EVENINGS, at Eight o'clock.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER, GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday. Sundays, from 9 to 11. Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME, 37, CHARLEMONT-STREET. President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne. Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore. Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.

Since the year 1838 the Home has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any ... trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been ... of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation; it has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution; it has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour; and it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.

The Committee feel confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanity can to counteract the deadly and insidious ... that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralisation are twin brothers.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.

Collector—Mr. Wm. Burrowes, 4, Lennox-place, Portobello.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841. 8, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

"An Institution worthy of the support of all who value Protestant principle, and who are anxious for the preservation of the rights and liberties of all denominations of our countrymen."

Right Hon. the EARL OF RODEN.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE AND TREASURER: THOMAS H. THOMPSON, ESQ.

HONORARY SECRETARIES: REV. S. G. POTTER, AND JOHN MARTIN, ESQ., T.C.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY: MR. CHARLES LUSK O'BRIEN.

[Letters Testimonial from the City Representatives.]

"Viewing the Dublin Protestant Association as the organ and nucleus of Protestant feeling and principles, not merely in the City of Dublin, but throughout Ireland generally, I have always *felt* proud of my connection (as President) with it.

"EDWARD GROGAN, ESQ., M.P."

[MORE RECENTLY.]

"Having had for many years an opportunity of observing the working of the Dublin Protestant Association, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the soundness of its principles, and to the efforts made by its leading members for the advancement of Protestant truth. The Association has rendered considerable services to the Protestant Candidates in the Elections for the City, by the spirit which it has contributed to foster among the Protestant Electors; and I feel it my duty, therefore, to recommend it to the sympathy and support of all the friends of Protestantism, not only in Dublin, but throughout Ireland. The pecuniary assistance of its friends is necessary to maintain the Association in full working order and efficiency. Without this assistance the Association must languish, its usefulness be impaired, and the great cause of Conservative Protestantism throughout the country, but especially in Dublin, be damaged.

"EDWARD GROGAN.

"Carlton Club, London, 20th July, 1859."

"I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the great utility of the Dublin Protestant Association in keeping alive the Conservative and Protestant spirit in our city, and awakening public attention to the daily encroachments which are attempted on our rights and privileges.

"I have derived very valuable assistance from them in every contest in which I have been engaged for the representation of the city. I therefore consider them well entitled to the generous support of the Protestant community, and to a liberal contribution to their funds from all those who feel an interest in the great cause which has called this Society into existence, and which it has already done so much to promote.

"JOHN VANCE.

"3, Upper Hyde Park-street 23rd July, 1859."

Collecting cards for persons wishing to promote the movement will be supplied, on application at the Committee Rooms of the Association.

URGENT APPEAL.—THE ORPHAN REFUGE; OR, PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION, for the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1829. Office—9, Upper Sackville-street.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the above Society, held this day, the Rev. Edward Whately in the chair, *fourteen* very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding the matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these Orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while the funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that a very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented: on the one hand, in receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £90 a year; and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue, in the first instance, of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed; and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved on immediately admitting *seven* of the most urgent of the applications; and now make this earnest appeal that such a measure of support may speedily be afforded to the Society as may enable them, not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant orphan of a mixed marriage seeking shelter in the Society.

Office 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin. 5th June, 1860.

BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk. } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Secs.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Public Notices.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS, &c.

Tenders will be received up to the 12th instant, inclusive, for FILLING that portion of the OLD HARBOUR of DUNLEARY cut off by the Railway, according to Plans, Specifications, and conditions, to be seen at the Office of B. H. Frith, Esq., C.E., 51, Leinster-road, Rathmines, where the tenders for the work are to be sent. Dublin, 1st June, 1860.

DISSOLUTION. ATLAS WORKS, USHER-STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DAVID ROGERSON has ceased to be PARTNER in the above Works.

The BUSINESS will, in future, be carried on by DAWSON AND RUSSELL, who will pay all debts and receive all moneys due.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Debate in the Mountjoy-street Meeting, on Friday Evening, June 8, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject—"Can any Roman Catholic be Saved if he dies believing his Church's Teaching?"

Chairman—Mr. G. M'GUIGAN.

CORPUS-CHRISTI WORSHIP.

IS THE LIVING BODY OF CHRIST NOW IN THE DEAD HOST?
IS THE RISEN SAVIOUR IN THE SHAPE OF LIFELESS BREAD?
CAN THE SACRAMENT HEAR, SEE, SPEAK, OR WALK?
WHY MUST IT BE CARRIED ABOUT AND LOCKED UP?

"The Lord thy God shalt thou adore."—St. Matt. iv. 10, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

"See thou do it not. Adore God."—Apoc. xxii. 9, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Roman Catholics are invited to attend.

NEW MOLYNEUX ASYLUM AND CHURCH FOR BLIND FEMALES, UPPER LEESON-STREET, DUBLIN.

The Trustees and Committee beg to inform the Friends of this undertaking that the Foundation Stone of the New Buildings will be laid on MONDAY NEXT, the 11th instant, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

Such persons as wish to be present on this interesting occasion are recommended to make early application on Friday for Admission Tickets to the Secretary, at his Office, 34, Peter-street, or to Mr. Curry, Upper Sackville-street; Messrs. Hodges and Smith, Mr. Herbert, or Mr. Carson, Grafton-street.

W. A. TISDALL, Secretary.

HAY FOR SALE. TO BE SOLD, Seventy Trusses of Hay, pressed for export. About 26 cwt. each.—Apply to THOMAS G. WHITE, North Lotts, Vinegar Works, Dublin.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL PETER-STREET, DUBLIN. President—The EARL OF RODEN.

The enlargement of the premises to accommodate 100 patients, and the outlay indispensable for their support render a special appeal to the Christian Public imperative on the part of the Committee, in order to enable them to liquidate the present liabilities of the Hospital, which are considerable.

Since its opening in 1858, 1,726 patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 400 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.

There is a Dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from half-past nine to ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which 21,522 patients have been prescribed for.

Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee, and by JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.

N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and general articles of Clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to patients leaving the Hospital, a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. GEORGE WALE AND MRS. WHATELY.

THE BIRD'S NEST AND RAGGED SCHOOLS, KINGSTOWN.

TRUSTEES: J. SMYLY, Esq., M.D., 13, Merrion-square North. J. KINCAID, Esq., 3, Herbert-street.

Anxious to raise a memorial to the late Mrs. GEORGE WALE (youngest daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin), her friends have selected for this purpose the latest of those many works and labours of love in which she was engaged—the one which she loved to call "The Bird's Nest."

This title was given by her to a Nursery for Homeless Children in Kingstown, in which from thirty to forty little ones have already been received, though the present house is far too small, and the accommodation very insufficient for this important object.

After much difficulty suitable premises have at length been secured, which afford facilities not only for the erection of the proposed Nursery for the Little Children, but which may include also a Dormitory for Boys, with Schoolrooms and Playground, which have long been greatly needed for the Missionary Work.

The lamented death of Mrs. WHATELY, following so rapidly and unexpectedly on that of her daughter, has suggested to many the propriety of combining the memorial to Mrs. GEORGE WALE with one to her beloved mother; and it has been felt that this proposed building at Kingstown furnishes a suitable object for both purposes, consisting as it will of a Mission Schoolroom in addition to the "Bird's Nest," which might still be regarded as a special memorial to Mrs. WALE—the whole building forming a joint monument to the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work, and whose sudden removal has proved so deep a trial to all the friends of Mission in Ireland.

This Appeal is, therefore, now set forth with an additional claim on the sympathies of the Christian public, and is more especially addressed to all who knew and valued the late Mrs. WHATELY, as well as to the friends and fellow-labourers of Mrs. GEORGE WALE.

THE GREAT MOELWYN SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL: £50,000, in 10,000 Shares of £5 each.

Incorporated pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856-57.

DIRECTORS:
John Boyd, Esq., M.P., Coleraine.
Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock, Union Club, Trafalgar-square, London.
Sir James Dombrain, 29, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
Colonel Bush, 55, York Terrace, Regent's Park, London.
John Brewer, Esq., Uxbridge-square, Carnarvon.
James Matthews, Esq., Messrs. Grindley & Co., 63, Cornhill, London.
J. G. Wilson, Esq., M.D., Ruby House, Bath.
J. B. Bankhead, Esq., Fancourt, Balbriggan, Dublin.
T. G. Conquest, Esq., M.D., F.L.S., Finsbury-square, London.
(With power to add to the number.)

BANKERS: London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London. The National Bank, Dublin.

SOLICITORS: Messrs. Meyrick and Gedge, 4, Storey's-gate, Great George's-street, Westminster.

BROKERS: Messrs. Bruce and Symes, 37, Dame-street, Dublin. Edward Fox, Esq., Government Stockbroker, 51, Dame-street Dublin. Messrs. J. and J. Stephens, Dublin. Messrs. Orr & Co., Belfast.

LOCAL MANAGING DIRECTOR: JOHN BREWER, Esq., of Carnarvon, Proprietor of the Llanberis Slate Quarries, Bwich-y-Gross and Bryn Mawr.

SECRETARY: JAMES WRIGHT, Esq., C.E.

OFFICE: 63, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

The object of this Company is to purchase and work the Moelwyn Quarries, as hereafter described. The Quarries are situate about four miles from Tan-y-Bwich, in the Parish of Festiniog, in the County of Merioneth, North Wales, on a range of mountains adjacent to the Quarries known as Lord Palmerston's Quarries. They are held under the Crown, on lease for 31 years, from the 5th July, 1857, at a royalty of one-twelfth. The sett extends over 202 acres.

With a working capital of £30,000, it is estimated that 1,250 tons of slate can be made per month, producing £2,187 monthly, or £26,244 per annum, which, after deducting the expenses of working, viz. 21s. per ton, will yield a nett profit of £10,494 per annum, equal to more than 34 per cent.; and these returns, it is believed, may be considerably increased as the operations of the quarry extend.

The Capital will be called up in the following manner:—10s. on application, 10s. on allotment, and the residue in calls of 10s. each, as may be found requisite; but not more than £2 per share is expected to be required.

Applications may be made to the Bankers, Solicitors, Brokers, or the Secretary, at the Company's Offices, where prospectuses, with full reports, may be obtained.

NOTICE—Great Moelwyn Slate Company (Limited.) No applications for shares will be received after Friday, June 8th.

THE ERRIS DISTRESS

The Erris Relief Committee met this day (31st May) the Rev. Mr. JACKSON in the chair—when the following additional donations were handed in:—

	£	s.	d.
The *Nation*, per Rev. Mr. Malone	4	9	9
A Friend, per ditto	0	5	0
Postage Stamps, per ditto	0	6	0
Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, per ditto	2	0	0
A. D. D., of Maynooth, per ditto	10	0	0
Rev. J. Corr, per ditto	1	0	0
Postage Stamps, per ditto	0	5	0
Anonymous, per ditto	1	0	0
Postage Stamps (Clonmel), per ditto	0	2	0
H. L. N., Dublin, per Rev. Mr. Jackson	0	2	6
E. I. M., London, per ditto	0	5	0
A Friend, Tyrone, per ditto	1	0	0
Mrs. Rawson, Sheffield, per ditto	3	0	0
Rev. Wm. Marsha, Kent, per ditto	0	10	0
Collected by J. J. Nolan, Esq., Grafton-street	5	0	0
The congregation of Harold's-cross Church, per Rev. W. B. Askin, in addition to a former remittance of £30 already acknowledged	20	0	0
Handed in by Samuel Bournes, Esq.—			
S. C. M'Cormick, Esq., Dublin	1	0	0
C. O'Brien, Esq., per S. C. M'Cormack, Esq.	1	0	0
William Dyser, Esq., per ditto	1	0	0
J. Metcalf, Esq., per ditto	0	10	0
J. R. Hall, Esq., per ditto	0	10	0
Edward Henrahan, Esq., per ditto	1	0	0
Henry Bewly, Esq., per Miss Banfield	2	0	0
George Twiss, Esq., per Rev. J. Hefferson	1	0	0
Mrs. Ormsby, per ditto	0	5	0
Miss White (Cork) per Miss Banfield	1	0	0
Handed in by Mr. John Cary—			
Richard O'Gorman, Esq., 23 Pembroke-street	5	0	0
Edward Fox, Esq., 51, Dame-street	2	2	0
Anthony Fox, Esq., 51, Dame-street	2	2	0
Messrs. Edward Fox & Co., Ushers'-quay	3	0	0

It was proposed by Lieutenant D. O'Connell, and seconded by the Rev. Patrick Malone—"That the thanks of the Committee be conveyed to the Rev. Mr. Askin, and the congregation of Harold's Cross Church, for the munificent donation of £50."

The Committee have learned with extreme regret, and with feelings amounting almost to indignation, that the Poor Law Commissioners discourage all private benevolence, alleging that it paralyses their efforts to compel the landlords and Guardians to meet the difficulty, and that the landlords could very well bear the burden.

The Committee beg to submit that, before the Commissioners would hazard such an assertion, they should have substituted inquiry, and made themselves sufficiently acquainted with facts. The Committee beg to state one for their information:—In the electoral division of Mumgnaboe there are 124 families, 80 of whom are in urgent want of relief. Suppose the Commissioners do not insist upon the quarter acre test, and that the heads of all these families are left to hold possession and take care of their respective crops, whilst all the other members, making on the whole 320, enter the workhouse. The cost of maintaining these 320 paupers for three months, at 4d. per day each, would be £480. The total valuation of the electoral division, £261. The rate necessary, therefore, to meet this expenditure, would be £1 8s. 2d. in the pound, the half of which, together with a county cess of 3s. in the pound, would fall upon the very class requiring relief, thus insuring their complete ruin, and making permanent paupers of people whom a temporary relief now would render comparatively independent hereafter. The present workhouse would be filled by paupers from the electoral division alone, but this is only one out of fifteen electoral divisions over which the distress prevails.

The Committee are willing to admit that some electoral divisions have not suffered so much as others, but each must, under the operation of the Poor Law, bear its own amount of pauperism, and be liable for the rates of that amount.

The Committee fearlessly assert that the landlords, guardians, and Commissioners, could not meet the difficulty. Many of the landlords have strained every nerve, and involved themselves heavily in endeavouring to assist their tenantry. The people themselves have made extraordinary efforts to crop their little farms, and are they now to starve because the Poor Law Commissioners have formed an erroneous opinion upon the subject, resting their argument upon false premises and insufficient data? The Committee challenge inquiry on the subject, and will undertake to show an amount of destitution in this district that baffles all description, which is now but too manifest in its fearful consequences.

Already some of the people have been attacked with dysentery and swelling of the limbs, a fact which a medical gentleman has certified to the Committee this day, having been in attendance on some of these cases. This fact has filled the minds of the Committee with alarm, recollecting that such were the fatal symptoms of the famine of '47 and '48.

(Signed) JOHN CAREY, } Secretaries.
MICHL. MUNNELLY, C.C., }

Public Notices.

GRAND CANAL COMPANY.—The Directors of the Grand Canal Company hereby Give Notice, that they require, and propose now to appoint a General Traffic Manager for the trade of the Grand Canal, and will receive applications for such appointment up to THURSDAY, the 14th instant; but it is desired that no application be made except by persons who have had previous practical experience in the management both of internal and cross-channel traffic.

The salary will be £250 a-year, with the advantage of a free house. Information as to the nature of the duties will be given on application to the Secretary, at the Company's Office, 50, William-street.

(By order), JOHN M'MULLEN, Secretary. Grand Canal House, William-street, June 6, 1860.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE; OR, PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION.

For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. FOUNDED 1830. OFFICE—39, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

A SERMON, in aid of the Funds of the above Society, will (D.V.) be preached in STILLORGAN CHURCH, on SUNDAY next, 10th day of JUNE, 1860, by the Rev. A. S. FULLER, A.M., Curate of St. Mark's, Dublin. Divine Service to commence at half past 11 o'clock.

The object of the Orphan Refuge is to *preserve the Protestantism* of the Orphans of Mixed Marriages. While Roman Catholic "Orphanages," which shelter the offspring of those unhappy marriages, have long existed, it is only within the last few years that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are so peculiarly exposed. Although this Society was formed in the year 1830, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been making a decided and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

The number of Orphans at the close of the year		The gross income for the year ending 31st December	£	s.	d.
1851 was	28	1851 was	233	16	9½
1852	47	1852	324	10	11
1853	61	1853	330	9	11½
1854	87	1854	478	13	2½
1855	105	1855	657	15	9
1856	109	1856	802	5	0
1857	[illegible]	1857	1010	4	4
1858	137	1858	1016	3	7
1859	150	1859	1429	9	6
At present	156				

The Orphans adopted by this Society are domesticated in respectable Protestant families throughout the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective parishes, and when fit, are apprenticed to Protestant Masters and Mistresses, and are thus carefully removed from Romish influence till they arrive at maturity.

Donations of those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. T. S. Gray, Incumbent, or by the Rev. the Preacher, or at the office, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

B. GIBSON, Clk. } Hon.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Secs.

GREAT CAPPAGH COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).

Parish of Schull, County of Cork, Ireland.

Capital £60,000, in 60,000 Shares of £1 each; of which 40,000 shares only will be issued, except with the sanction of the Shareholders.

Five Shillings per share to be paid on application, and seven shillings and sixpence within two months, and seven shillings and sixpence per share within four months after date of allotment.

DIRECTORS.
Sidney Beisly, Esq., The Cedars, Lawrie-park, Sydenham, S.E.
Thomas Dowling, Esq., Gresham-house, E.C.
George Geach, Esq., Egerton Villas, Canonbury, N.
Horatio Nelson, Esq., 10, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.
Joseph Thompson, Esq., 43, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, W.

SOLICITORS. Messrs. Pattison and Wigg, 10, Clement-lane, E.C.

BROKERS. London—Messrs. Webb and Geach, 8, Finch-lane, London, E.C.

BANKERS. Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury, E.C. Royal Bank of Ireland, Foster-place,

SECRETARY—Charles Carter, Esq.

REGISTERED OFFICES—London, No. 3, Canon-street, E.C.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the lease and resuming the works of the Great Cappagh Copper Mine, which were suspended under peculiar circumstances, after about £40,000 had been judiciously expended in testing the permanent rich capabilities of the mine, which were successfully proved.

Upwards of £30,000 of rich ore has been raised from mere trial workings, which will save to the Company now resuming the works of this mine several years of time, and the large outlay of capital already expended; so that large and immediate returns can now be made at an inconsiderable expense.

As evidence of the richness of the copper, it may be mentioned that the adjoining copper mine of Ballycummisk is sending ore to market, which, at the ticketings at Swansea, December 6th, 1859, realised £1,630 11s. on 105 tons, being an average of nearly £16 per ton, 1 ton of which gave 24½ per cent. of pure copper.

The nominal capital of the Company is £60,000, in 60,000 shares £1 each, of which 20,000 shares will be reserved, to be disposed of hereafter as the shareholders may determine, which, when the workings of the mine are established, may therefore be cancelled, and thus increase the value of the existing shares by upwards of 30 per cent.

The consideration to be paid for the purchase of the lease and previous outlay is £5,000 in money, and 15,000 paid-up shares. The lease is for 21 years from 29th September, 1858, renewable without fine, for a further period of twenty-one years. Royalty, 1-16th. Rent, £30 per annum.

Prospectuses, with sections and plans, as well as forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the offices of the Company, or from the Brokers. The evidence adduced before the House of Lords, on appeal, referred to in the prospectus, may be seen at the offices of the Company.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Head Office for Ireland—34, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and 4, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.

PHYSICIAN. J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.

Participating Policies for 1,000*l*., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,284*l*. 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, With which are united the "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICES— { 445, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. }

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. 5 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING. HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 3, New square, Lincoln's Inn.
D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Poutney-hill, City
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.

AUDITORS.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons.

STANDING COUNSEL. T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

SOLICITORS. Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.

BANKERS. Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.

PHYSICIAN. F. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 16, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

SURGEON. EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital and 12, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN: DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE, (Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of George the First.)

CORBET AND ARMSTRONG, AGENTS, No. 5, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.

Life Assurances are granted for any sum not exceeding £15,000 on the same Life, with or without participation in profits; in the latter case at reduced rates of premium.

The Reversionary Bonus has averaged £1 16s. *per cent. per annum* on the sum assured, or 43 *per cent.* upon the premiums paid. It is believed that no other old-established Company, affording to the Irish public the accommodation of local agencies, has maintained during the same period a rate of bonus equal to this.

Division of profit will take place every FIVE YEARS—the next at the close of the current year.

The expenses of management, being divided between the different branches, are spread over a *larger amount of business than that transacted by any other office*. The charge upon each policy is thereby reduced to a sum so small as to account for the magnitude of the bonus which has been declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate will be sustained at future divisions.

This Corporation affords to the Assured a liberal participation in profits, with exemption from the liabilities of partnership; a rate of bonus equal to the average returns of mutual societies, with the guarantee of a large invested capital stock; the advantages of modern practice, with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of nearly a century and a half.

FIRE ASSURANCES effected at moderate rates upon every description of property.

Tables of Rates, Scale of Bonus declared, and all other information may be had on application to

CORBET AND ARMSTRONG, Agents and Stock Brokers, No. 5, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

. By whom Bank Stock, Government Stock, and Debentures, and all other Public Securities, are daily bought, sold, and transferred.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.

FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Samuel Wesley Blackall, and others, Owners; Exparte, Samuel Wesley Blackall, Petitioner.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Schedule of Incumbrances affecting the Lands of Currygrane, France, Aughaboy, Kilteter, and Aughnacliffe, situate in the Baronies of Longford and Granard, and County of Longford, formerly the Estate of Samuel Wesley Blackall, and Catherine his wife, Jane Bond, and Louisa Bond, is lodged with the Clerk of the Records of this Court, and any person having any claim not therein inserted, or objecting thereto, either on account of the amount or the priority of any charge therein, reported to him or any other person, or for any other reason, is required to lodge an objection thereto, stating the particulars of his demand, duly verified with the said Clerk, on or before the 5th day of July, and to appear on the following MONDAY, 9th JULY, at eleven o'clock, before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, at his Court in Dublin, when instructions will be given for the final settlement of the Schedule: And further Take Notice, that any demand reported by such Schedule is liable to be objected to within the time aforesaid, Dated this 5th day of June, 1860.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

JOHN FLEMING, Solicitor, having the carriage of proceedings, 36, Hardwicke-street.

Auctions.

SALE OF THE FAST-SAILING YACHT THE ELECTRIC.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Custom-House Docks, on THIS DAY (FRIDAY), JUNE 8th, at the hour of One o'clock Noon, the well-known Yacht ELECTRIC (winner of several prizes), between 9 and 10 tons ... fully fitted and ready for sea.

JOHN LITTLEDALE, AUCTIONEER, 8, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.

P.S.—A list of her stores may be seen at the time of sale.

DRUMCONDRA CASTLE, DRUMCONDRA.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Library, Bookcases, a few articles of Plated Ware, Delf, China, and Glass, Patent Mangle, a large collection of Books and Prints, a valuable collection of Oil Paintings by eminent Masters, Dairy Utensils, Wheelbarrows, Rolling Stone, Garden Tools and Flower Vases, Brougham for 1 or 2 horses, Harness, &c.

The effects of the late Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by directions of the Executors, on TUESDAY, 12th JUNE, and following days, the entire Furniture, which will be arranged in the following order:—

Diningroom—A set of Mahogany Dinner Tables, two Three-tier Sideboards, Sarcophagus, twelve Chairs, one Easy Chair, Tea and Sugar store, Kidderminster Carpet and Rug, Fenders and Fire Irons, three Suits of Reps Curtains, Bronze Ornaments, China Jars, &c.

Anteroom—Mahogany Round Table, Window Seats, Barometer, Rosewood Map Stand, three small India Cabinets, with Stands, Kidderminster Carpet, &c., &c.

Study—Four Mahogany Library Bookcases, with Glazed Doors; a Satinwood Case of Drawers, a Rosewood Davenport, Ormolu Timepiece, Elizabethan Chair, Inlaid Cabinet, Mahogany Washstand and Ware, two Easy Chairs, Carpet and Rug, Fender and Fireirons, several Volumes of Books, &c.

Drawingroom—Two Mahogany Loo Tables and Covers, a Rosewood Inlaid Cabinet, a Mahogany Writing Table, six Walnut Drawing-room Chairs, covered in Crimson Silk, a Fancy Walnut Sofa to match, three Easy Chairs, two Elizabethan Chairs, two Walnut Corner Brackets, a Buhl Cabinet, with Marble Top, two India China Jars, two Dresden ditto, and several China Ornaments, &c., &c.

The Bedrooms are Furnished with Mahogany and Iron Bedsteads, Paillasses, Hair Mattresses, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Mahogany Wardrobes, Cases of Drawers, birch Dressing Tables and Washstands, Toilet Glasses, Cane-Seated Chairs, Fenders and Fireirons, Carpets and Rugs, &c.

The Basement Storey is supplied with Kitchen Tables and Chairs, and the requisite utensils, &c.

Order of Sale—First Day: Diningroom, Delf, Glass, Anteroom, and a portion of the Bedrooms. Second Day: Remainder of Bedrooms, Drawingroom, Library and Plated Ware. Third Day: Kitchen Furniture, Dairy Utensils, and Out-door Effects; Fourth Day: three o'clock. Fourth Day: The Books. Fifth Day: The Oil Paintings, commencing at One o'clock. Sale to commence each day at Twelve o'clock.

KERR AND CO., (Late Williams and Co.) Auctioneers, Valuators, and Upholsterers, 42 and 43, STAFFORD-STREET, DUBLIN.

The entire will be on view on the Monday previous to Sale, by Ticket, to be had of the Auctioneers, where Catalogues of the Oil Paintings and Books may be obtained.

Sermons.

CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED, if the Lord permit, on behalf of this Society, IN ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, On SUNDAY NEXT, 10th JUNE, 1860, at Noon, By the Rev. W. R. LAWRENSON, A.M., Incumbent of Howth.

Contributions from those who cannot attend are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received at 17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, as the work of Evangelization on the Continent is, at this moment, in great need of assistance.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, 4, Whitevill-terrace, Tritonville-avenue, Sandymount, containing eight Apartments, in first-rate order; garden front and rere, with good supply of water.—Apply to E. KELLETT, House and Land Agent, 85, Abbey-street.

MONKSTOWN, KINGSTOWN, DALKEY, KILLINEY, SANDYCOVE, &c.—The Subscriber respectfully begs to intimate that he is prepared to Let for the season, or yearly, a number of elegantly-furnished and most desirably-situated Residences (detached or otherwise), in the above localities; also, several Villa Residences to be sold. For further particulars, and orders to view, apply to ALEXANDER DOWSE, Agent to the Scottish Provincial Fire and Life Assurance Company, Post Office, Monkstown.

TO BE LET, for Six or Twelve Months,

A HANDSOME AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, or part of it, elegantly Furnished, with every accommodation for a large and respectable family, consisting of Drawingroom, Study, Diningroom, four Bedrooms, Nursery, two Servant's Bedrooms, Pantries, and Stabling for three horses. Being situated opp site the Sea and Blackrock Railway Station, from which there is a back entrance, it will be found one of the most desirable, healthful, and convenient houses on the Kingstown Line of Railway. For particulars inquire at Clairville, Blackrock, or 23, Nassau-street.

COUNTY WICKLOW—GLEN OF THE DOWNS, TO BE LET, FULLY FURNISHED, THE DOWNS LODGE, With GREENHOUSE and PLEASURE GROUND attached, situate within ten minutes' walk of DELGANY, and commanding some of the finest views in the country, formerly occupied by the late Arthur Hume, Esq.

Coach-house, Stabling and Grass Land if required.

For Terms, &c., apply to M. M'GINTY, Land Agent, Bray; P. F. PATMAN, House and Land Agent, 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin; or at "The Cottage," Drumin West, Glen of the Downs; or at the Premises, which will be shown to respectable parties, by Jeremiah King, the Steward.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, FOR FOUR MONTHS, Kilmeane House, situate about one and a half miles from Bagnalstown, County Carlow, a good market and post town, a station on the Irish Southern and Eastern Railway, three hours from Dublin and half an hour from Kilkenny, and twenty minutes from Carlow, in the centre of an extensive and fashionable neighbourhood. Post delivered at 6 A.M., departure 6 P.M., also a mid-day mail at Leighlin-bridge and Bagnalstown.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. HENRY and JOHN WATSON, 90, Harcourt-street.

Lodgings.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 17, Haddington-road; a Sittingroom and one or two Bedrooms. Terms moderate.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.

Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house, has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

Publications.

Seventh Edition, Price 1s.

PARALYSIS, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS: Their Cause, Prevention, and Cure. By HENRY TWEEDY, M.D. To be had of all Booksellers.

Price 4d.; by Post, 5d.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS 2nd Edition enlarged. THE LAW DEFINED AS BETWEEN MASTERS AND SERVANTS IN IRELAND. By GEORGE POWELL. Secretary to the late Registration Society for Servants in Dublin.

To be had at the Office, No. 2, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET (opposite Nelson's Pillar), and at all Booksellers.

TO BOOK COLLECTORS IN GENERAL. Just Published, Gratis and Post Free.

NO. XXVII. OF THOMAS CONNOLLY'S CATALOGUE OF SECOND-HAND BOOKS, in History, Biography, Voyages and Travels, Fine Arts, Greek and Roman Classics, Irish and English Antiquities, &c., consisting of purchases added to stock during the months of April and May, now on sale, with the prices affixed to each article at

THE OLD BOOK SHOP, 10, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.

N.B.—Thomas Connolly respectfully begs to announce that his Stock comprises upwards of 30,000 volumes. The largest and best selected stock of Second-hand Books on Sale in Ireland.

The attention of Noblemen, Gentlemen, Executors, or others having books to dispose of, or wishing to alter the character of their collections, is respectfully directed to the fact that a great saving of time and money may be obtained by applying direct to the Advertiser, who continues to purchase large and small collections of Books for their highest marketable value, paying cash direct free from all deductions, and thereby avoid the uncertainty, expense, and delay of sale by auction. Communications from Provinces attended to.

THOMAS CONNOLLY, OLD BOOK SHOP, 10, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, DUBLIN.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* is published at the following rates:—

SINGLE COPY. Unstamped, ... 0s 1½d Stamped, ... 0s 2½d

SUBSCRIPTION.

UNSTAMPED.			STAMPED.		
Yearly, ..	6s	6d	Yearly, ..	10s	6d
Half-Yearly, ..	3s	3d	Half-Yearly, ..	5s	3d
Quarterly, ..	1s	8d	Quarterly, ..	2s	8d

The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.

Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.

Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.

As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions, and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.

Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to ALBERT H. KNOX, SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES, 4, Lower Abbey-street, and 15, Sackville-place, Dublin.

Miscellaneous.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO. have now on show a superb Summer Stock of Plain and Fancy FRENCH SILKS, Black Glacés, Ducapes and Gros Royal, Figures and Cross-overs, Coloured Brochés and Chenés, Black, White, and Coloured Moiré Antiques, Five, Seven, and Nine-flounced Robes, Small Pattern Silks, Checks and Stripes, considerably under the usual prices.

FRENCH RIBBONS, Plain and Fancy Bonnet and Cap, Chene and Brodée, in all widths, Lutes in all the new and fashionable colours, Mauve, Ondine, Magenta, Louise, and Rose de Thé, Velvets and Sashes, French Flowers, French Feathers.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS, In Five, Seven, and Nine Flounces, all the new fabrics for the season, Barege Anglais, Plain and Broche Grenadine, Mousseline de Soie, French Tissue Checks, &c., in great variety. These Goods are all fresh from the Manufacturers' hands. THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES. Excellent Materials, Elegant Designs, and remarkable for Cheapness.

COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, 93, GRAFTON-STREET; 42, 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES.

G. OLDHAM AND SONS beg to announce the arrival of their complete Stock of New Goods, comprising every Novelty which has appeared in the French and British Markets for the present season.

A Superb Stock of NEW MANTLES, The New Paris Shapes, in Black Silk, Cloth, &c. A Variety of NEW SHAWLS, Barege, Rockspun, and filled Long Shawls. NEW FRENCH SILKS, All Purchased under the advantages of the New Tariff. NEW DRESS TEXTURES, Mohairs, Grenadines, Hunt Poplins, Barege Anglaise, &c. NEW PRINTED MUSLINS, Organdies, Cambric Brilliants, Jaconets, New Parasols, Worked Collars, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, &c.

They also wish to call special attention to their large Stock of Ladies' Outfitting, Steel Skirts, Corsets, New Morning Gowns, &c. Childrens' Dresses, Baby Linen, Worked Robes, Pelisses, &c., All selected with care, and marked Lowest Cash Prices.

12, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

FRESH ARRIVALS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, In all the leading Richmond, Leamington, Victoria, Turban, and other shapes. An immense variety of Trimmed BONNETS, in straw and Crinoline, &c. MOURNING BONNETS, in endless variety. A tremendous Stock of BONNET RIBBONS, much under value. FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., And well worthy the attention of all buyers.

BARNARDO'S CHEAP STRAW BONNET AND MILLINERY WAREHOUSES, 26, MARY-STREET, and 4, DAME-STREET.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS, 8, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to furnish or change residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marquetrie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawingroom, Library, Boudoir, Parlour, and Bedroom, as well as every new material in Curtain Fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps Muslins, &c.

Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price and value.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES, CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR.

To ensure a really rich and delicious beverage, use these choice Coffees; their excellent qualities have long been known and appreciated throughout Ireland.

Be sure to ask for JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, and see that you get it, as inferior articles are constantly being offered to consumers. Every canister and packet of the real JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE bears a copy of his signature.

There need be no difficulty in obtaining this COFFEE, as it is sold by, at least, one dealer in most places, at 1s., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 8d. per lb., from 1 oz. to 1 lb., and where it is not, any dealer may get it wholesale from

G. OLDHAM AND CO., 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. Or from JOHN CASSELL AND CO., 80 FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

ELECTRO-PLATING.—We beg to remind the Public that we were the first discoverers of Re-plating and Gilding worn-out Plate and Gilt Articles by Electricity, in 1840, and, having now had 19 years' experience, we can with confidence recommend it; and also refer to families, hotels, and boarding-house keepers, who have our Work in use many years.

SMITH AND CO., 1, DUKE-STREET.

EUPIONE.

GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using EUPIONE, a new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.

SOLD WHOLESALE BY BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, MARY-STREET; and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

B. M'MULLIN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND, 54, DAWSON-STREET.

Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.

SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.

Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of Line and Militia regiments.

KINAHAN'S LL AND FIVE-YEAR-OLD WHISKEY. PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The various impositions which have been practised on the public, sometimes by our labels being imitated, sometimes by our labelled bottles being filled with whisky not our own, have compelled us to adopt entirely new Seals and Labels for our LL and Five-Year-Old, and also to have our Name branded on the corks. We beg, therefore, to call the attention of our Customers and the Public to these facts, and to state that in future, all our bottles of LL and Five-Year-Old will have the new Labels and new Seals to correspond, and the corks will be branded on the side with the name "Kinahan."

KINAHAN, SONS, AND SMYTH, Carlisle Building, Dublin.

THE TURNIP CROP, 1860.

To secure a good Turnip Crop is of the utmost importance to the Agriculturist. If Farmers apply a low priced, adulterated compound, instead of Genuine Artificial Manures, they need not look for a profitable or satisfactory return.

The Best Artificial Manure for the Turnip Crop is PERRY'S VITRIOLISED BONE MANURE.

A careful *trial and comparison* with Guano or any other Artificial Manure *will prove this to be the case*.

Prices Testimonials, Analysis, &c., free on application.

JAMES PERRY, Dublin Chemical Manure Works, DOLPHIN'S BARN-LANE; Office, 12, Eden-quay, DUBLIN.

IRISH TABLE CUTLERY. THOMPSON AND O'NEILL, State Cutlers to her Majesty and the Lord Lieutenant. No. 7, HENRY-STREET.

Beg to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry at present in Dublin to inspect their splendid stock of TABLE CUTLERY, DESSERT DITTO, AND CARVERS, T. and O'N.'s own Manufacture.

T. and O'N.'s Stock of the Celebrated Peruvian Steel Razors, Dublin make, and Patent Four-sided Razor Strops, of the same superior quality which has gained this House such eminence in public estimation.

THOMPSON AND O'NEILL, State Cutlers. No. 7, HENRY-STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.

J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged ..	14	0	0
Do. do. second do seven do. do. ..	10	0	0
Gold Genevas, best made, ten years engaged ..	7	0	0
Do. do., second quality, five years engaged ..	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged ..	4	17	6
Second quality do., five years engaged ..	4	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged ..	3	3	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged ..	2	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer.

In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.

Please note address.

J. MAYFIELD, WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. Manufactory and Branch Establishment, 30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.

. The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver

TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

I most respectfully beg to inform Merchants and Traders, and in particular those who generally get their Printing and Lithographing executed in England and Scotland, that I am prepared to supply every description of Work in that line as cheap as any House in the Three Kingdoms, and in a style not to be surpassed. A little reflection will convince any person requiring Printing, Engraving, &c., that a House at the other side of the Channel, with but ordinary resources, having to pay as high wages to workmen as Houses in this country, besides defraying the expenses of travellers, cannot execute work on more advantageous terms than a respectable House in Ireland; yet those parties succeed by clever representations in securing a vast amount of Orders in Dublin, and throughout Ireland, thereby depriving the Printers of their legitimate rights; and when the cash goes out of the country, the Merchant or Trader who imports work in that line prevents himself or any other citizen of ever receiving a return of it.

ARTHUR MARLOW, Engraver, Lithographer, Letterpress, and Copperplate Printer, Paper Ruler and Account Book Manufacturer 29, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

Direction Labels Printed on Paper, Cloth, or Parchment on the shortest notice; or Blank, in Stock.

IRON BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.—J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., 34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.

Have the most extensive assortment in this country of Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cots, &c., which they supply, with or without Bedding, on the most moderate scale of charges.

In every other description of House Furnishing Ironmongery, J. E. and Co.'s Stock will be found fully assorted. The quality is of the best description, and the prices very moderate. They would, in particular, allude to the following, amongst many other articles, viz.:—

Baths and Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Urns, Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze, Drawing-room and Parlour Grates, Fenders and Fire Irons, Electro-Plated Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.; Papier Mache and Japanned Trays, Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns, Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers; Goddard's Patent Close Fire and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges, Patent Mangles, Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, &c.

AGENTS FOR MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFES AND BOXES.

JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO., HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, GAS FITTERS, &c. 34, 35, and 36 CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

Miscellaneous.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION. WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.

A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s. Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.

JOHN C. DEVOY, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen: S. SAMUEL, Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller, 29. 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29. By Appointment Bog Oak Carver To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

KILKENNY MARBLE DEPOT, 26, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Chimneypieces, Tombs, Monuments, Altars, Tables, and all kinds of work executed in IRISH AND FOREIGN MARBLE, Manufactured by WATER-POWER AND PATENT MACHINERY.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!! A Written Engagement for Two Years. J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN. Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITS. R. HUNT & CO. Beg to announce that they have added another WAREROOM to their Establishment, which will be devoted exclusively to the above increasing branch of their trade.

PRINTED OUTFIT LISTS free on application.

34, WESTMORELAND-STREET, AND 22, FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

NEW DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SETS. We beg leave to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the above, in all the new colours, and of the most elegant shapes, and designs. Prices will be found as moderate as in any of the professingly cheap houses.

GREGG & SON, CHINA, GLASS, AND LAMP WAREHOUSE, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Note.—Several remnants of sets (best quality), to be had at cost prices.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, DRESSING CASE BAGS, CARRIAGE AND TRAVELLING BAGS, &c., &c. The Largest and most Beautiful Assortment in the Kingdom.

AT AUSTIN'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, Nos. 6 and 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.

Every novelty in FOREIGN FANCY GOODS; Together forming a brilliant and elegant display of Articles suited for WEDDING OR BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

All kinds of Repairs Executed.

AUSTIN'S, 6 AND 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.

"Pretty Tube, of mighty power! Charmer of the leisure hour!"

SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES. Are justly Recommended by Smokers. A SAMPLE FREE for 13 Stamps, at E. KEEVIL'S WHOLESALE PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

HINTS TO FARMERS. To ascertain its great value, *weigh the Hay where pure Gypsum* has been used, and compare it with *expensive manures*. The subscriber has sold it this Spring, in every County in Ireland. A top dressing of five cwt. to the acre will produce early and heavy Aftergrass, without exhausting the Soil. GRAZIERS will find it of permanent use to pasture land. Extracts from Works by Professors CAMERON and STOCKHART; also, directions for use, free on application. Price (here), 32s. per Ton. JOHN TUTE Agent for Ireland, 13, Fownes-street, Dublin.

To prevent disappointment early orders are requested.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF CARPETS, &c., SINCE THE NEW TARIFF.

P. SHERIDAN, 22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET, Begs to direct attention to his recent purchases for the various departments in his Establishment. He has obtained all the advantages consequent on the markets being open to free competition, the full benefits of which he is determined to give his patrons and the public.

P. S. particularly directs attention to a large lot of Kidderminster Carpets (all wool), at 2s. 11d. per yard; Union ditto, from 1s. 5d. Also to the reduced price list of Turkey Carpets, all sizes; all the new patterns in Brussels, Velvet Pile, Tapestries, Patent Felts, &c. Oilcloths, from 18 inches to 24 feet in width; Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.; Table Covers, all kinds; Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Sheeting, &c.

P. S. has added a Curtain Department, with the newest designs, and is prepared to fit up Window Curtains, Blinds, &c., in the best possible manner, in all parts of the country.

P. SHERIDAN, Agent for Ireland for Patent Kamptulicon, or Elastic Floorcloth, 22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!

THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE, A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 5s. per lb.

In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.

N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.

J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

IRISH SALT. It is worthy of notice that Irish Salt is the best Preserver of Meat in warm weather, and is superior to English Salt.

ELLEN EGAN manufactures Irish Salt at the Ringsend Salt Works, of best quality which she warrants pure and free from mixture with English Salt.

E. EGAN imports English Salt direct from the Salt Works, Norwich, which she offers at lowest cash prices.

IRISH SALT, COARSE AND FINE; ENGLISH DO., COARSE BEST BUTTER SALT, AGRICULTURAL AND ROCK SALT.

Parties in the country, by sending their orders to the Works, will be supplied at prices which will ensure their future orders. Every attention paid to delivery to Railway, Canal, or on board ship, and sacks supplied.

E. EGAN'S SALT WORKS, RINGSEND.

IRON BEDSTEADS, PAILLASSES, &c., &c

Servants' Stretcher Bedsteads, 10s. to 12s. each.
Children's Cots, 21s., 25s., 32s. each.
French Bedsteads, 18s. 6d., 24s., 30s. each.
Albert do., 28s., 35s., 40s., 50s. each.
Paillasses, 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s. each.
Cocoa Mattresses, 10s. 6d. to 25s. each.
Best Curled Hair do., 25s. to 50s. each.

In large variety, at WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S Furnishing Ironmongery Establishment, 23 & 24, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.

All Goods marked in Plain Figures.—No Second Price.

Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL-MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—I beg to inform the Farmers of Ireland that I have just received another large Cargo, shipped ex Caroline, Messrs. Gibbs' import vessel, in Liverpool. The Manure is in first-rate order, perfectly dry, and in bags sound and unbroken. Early orders are requested. See Pamphlet, sent gratis, and free by post, on application, containing full and accurate directions for the use of this valuable Manure; as also Testimonials from some of the most experienced Agriculturists in Ireland, to whom it has given entire satisfaction. Genuine Peruvian Guano has rarely been known to fail, judiciously applied.

A. PALMER, 8, LEINSTER-STREET, Dublin. Stores—Arch No. 7, Dublin and Drogheda Railway Terminus, Amiens-street.

Cards.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 5 and 7, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made

---

ELECTRO PLATING In great variety at HODGES AND SON'S, 14, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

PLATE GLASS. PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes Silvered and Unsilvered for Mirrors, Sashes, and Shop Fronts, &c.

WALTER BURKE, 91 and 92, Middle Abbey-street.

Music.

PIANOFORTES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE OR HIRE On most moderate terms. HARMONIUMS From Six to Sixty Guineas. Old Instruments taken in exchange. PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

PIANOFORTES CONTAINING THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT.

Pianofortes of the newest and most approved construction, by the best London Manufacturers, in every variety of case, and at the lowest prices.

HARPS, by Erard and other Makers.

HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, from Six Guineas upwards.

A large collection of Second-hand Instruments at very low prices.

RUSSELL'S, 7, WESTMORELAND-STREET (Corner of Fleet-street). Instruments Lent on Hire.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES. M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected from the Factories of COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c., and which they offer for Sale Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms.

M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and Repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual.

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 19, WESTLAND-ROW.

Wants.

WANTS A SITUATION, as Fireman, and to attend an engine, a young man of good recommendation.—Please address "W. L.," IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT.—An experienced person would be anxious to obtain a situation in the above capacity; advertiser is a good plain Cook; can wash and make up; has no objection to town or country.—Address, "B. M.," IRISH TIMES Office.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A Student of T.C.D., of much experience in Teaching, having a few hours daily to spare, is desirous of one or two Pupils, either in the city or suburbs. Course, Greek, Latin, French, Mathematics, &c., &c. He also prepares for Trinity College, Apothecaries' Hall, &c. Terms moderate.—Address "Alpha," Tutor, IRISH TIMES Office.

WILL be disengaged, on 1st July, a well-educated, quiet, and sober man, a pensioner from the 92nd Highlanders, would take a situation where his wife could also be employed; the man would be found a most desirable person to attend an invalid, to take charge of a lodge, or as light porter. The woman is a highly respectable person, and an excellent laundress; both parties are Scotch, and would be found most trustworthy.—Address "R. B.," care of Hospital Sergeant, Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park.

RESIDENT FINISHING GOVERNESS.—A Lady (a member of the Established Church) long experienced in tuition wishes to form an immediate re-engagement in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family as Resident Governess; her acquirements are French, Pianoforte, Singing, and Pencil Drawing, also English Literature; the highest references given and required.—Please address, "W. M.," IRISH TIMES Office, stating terms.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION. By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 118, GRAFTON-STREET.

Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

	£	s.	d.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from		5	
A Set, with Gold Springs, from		5	

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 118, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

TOOTH-ACHE! FACE-ACHE! DISEASED GUMS! SUFFERERS are invited to use "ERSON'S REMEDIES." Thousands having found relief, cheerfully testify the fact. Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each.

"Tooth-Ache Remedy," post free, for Sixteen Stamps.

N.B.—The Poor gratuitously attended on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Ten a.m.

WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON, MEDICAL CHEMIST AND DENTIST, ERSON'S DRUG HALL, 39, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO INVALIDS. LA PENSION MEDICALE, No. 8, CHARLEMONT-STREET.

This Institution has been fitted up on the model of the Parisian Maisons de Santé, for the Treatment of Patients of respectability, labouring under every form of Medical and Surgical Disease, except insanity. The charges are fixed and moderate.

Clergymen of every denomination are freely admitted to the inmates.

Prospectuses may be had of the Matron, at the Institution, or of any of the Medical Attendants, Dr. J. F. Duncan, 18, Gardiner's-place; Mr. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North; Dr. Walsh, 39, Harcourt-street.

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR BALDNESS IS THE ALOPECIAN BALM.

J. J. GRAHAM AND CO., NEW MEDICAL HALL, 30, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Have much pleasure in informing the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, that they have succeeded, after considerable research, in discovering a most effectual remedy for Baldness. This Remedy has been already extensively made use of, and in no instance of its application has success been wanting.

Unlike most remedies for the loss of hair, this preparation exercises no injurious influence whatever on the skin, which, on the contrary, it preserves free from Scurf and from every variety of cutaneous affections.

Under the use of the ALOPECIAN BALM not only is the development of New Hair promoted but that already on the head is prevented from falling off, and rendered soft and glossy. In short, the ALOPECIAN BALM is the most useful preparation, as a preventive of baldness, ever discovered.

Prepared only by J. J. GRAHAM AND CO., NEW MEDICAL HALL, 30 WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," as whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND THE PUBLIC.

GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. gratefully acknowledge their obligations to their Friends, for the kind support which they have hitherto received. Anxious to obtain confidence, and give satisfaction to their connections, they commenced dispensing Medicine with the resolution to devote to it their unremitting personal attention—to employ none but experienced and qualified Assistants, in order to ensure accuracy—to use uniformly the purest and most effective articles that can be procured—to render prices as moderate as it is possible for any House that confines itself to the best Medicine—and never to substitute an inferior article for the mere purpose of selling cheap. These are the grounds on which they claim the continuous support of their Friends—on which they solicit the future favours of the Profession and the Public.

Bleeding, Cupping, the Application of Leeches, &c.

. Medicines delivered by Van in all parts of the City and Suburbs, and along the line of the Kingstown Railway, at any hour, free of charge.

Surgical Instruments and Appliances; Home and Foreign Mineral Waters; also every Drug, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Preparation in use.

MEDICAL HALLS, 107, GRAFTON-STREET, & 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS 27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.

Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.

Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.

DR. DE JONGH'S (*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)

LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL. Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far cheapest.

Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly commend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.

OPINION OF EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., (Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c., &c).

"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod-Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

Sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN; GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 44, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, Mary-street.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism. CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that has cured himself with by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 39, Chester-street, ... Chester-terr.

FRANCIS CAV... Palmer-... PAINTER AND DE... AND ENAMELLER ... IMPORTER OF RELIGIOUS ... PAPER HA... 77, MARLBOROUGH-... is to be wound up in ... Exchange Committee AMERICAN SEW... (Secured by Debentures) £152,040 not accounted LATE AND VALUABLE ... went ... Great Reduction in ...

I. M. SINGER & CO. beg to inform the Public that, on and after May 31st, they will sell their SEWING MACHINES at a great reduction. The Prices in future will be as follows:— New Family Machine and Iron Stand complete

		£	s.	d.
Letter A.	"New Style,"	10	0	0
No. 1, 12 In. Table		10	0	0
No. 2, 12 In. Table		12	0	0
No. 2, 18 In. Table	{ with Vibrating Presser combined with Feed Wheel, }	14	0	0
No. 3, 24 In. Table and Iron Stand complete		16	0	0

In consequence of the rapidly increasing demand for our Machines we have recently been obliged to enlarge our Manufactory fourfold. Our facilities now for manufacturing will enable us to turn out 150,000 Machines annually; yet this immense number, we fully believe, will be inadequate to the wants of the community. For Domestic use, and every variety of manufacturing purposes, the superior merits of Singer and Co.'s Machines is well known in every civilized country throughout the world; being that every Machine has been tested before leaving our Manufactory and warranted perfect.

I. M. SINGER AND CO., 68, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

GEORGE F. BENNETT, sole Agent for Ireland.

E. HYAM AND THE SUMMER, 1860.

HYAM'S TRUE-FITTING TROUSERS to order, on a Self-Adjusting and Shape-Retaining principle. Price 16s. 6d. Vest to match, 8s. 6d. Fit guaranteed.

HYAM'S CELEBRATED 40s., 50s., 55s., and 60s. ENTIRE SUITS of a piece, to Order or Ready-Made, from the choicest materials.

HYAM'S ASSORTMENT OF DRESS of every description, ready for immediate use, is the largest in the United Kingdom, classified in a number of large and well-lighted warerooms.

HYAM'S CLOTHING FOR CLERICAL GENTLEMEN— Superfine Black Cloth Paletots from 30s. upwards; Suits comprising Fine Black Cloth Frock Coat, Black Kerseymere or Silk Vest, with Black Doeskin or Cassimere Trousers, from 60s. upwards.

HYAM'S LIVERY DEPARTMENT is fully stocked with every kind of Livery, Top Coats, and Suits for Full-dress or Undress service, together with an extensive assortment in Livery Cloths, &c., for making to order, if preferable at very moderate prices.

36, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 75, GRAFTON-STREET. (Late T. Bennett's.)

The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.

75, GRAFTON STREET.

N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent assortment TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S, 7 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay. Servant's and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

The prices of Government Securities gave way to-day in London about one-eighth per cent. The decline in our market was to about the same extent, the transactions being restricted to dealings for money, and being on an unusually large scale, partly in connection with the Account Settlement.

Bank Stock was inquired for. Provincial Bank Security, which does not often appear in the Irish Market, was dealt in at 86. Royals gave way one-quarter. Nationals were again offered at a reduced price.

In Steampacket Shares the dealings were in Atlantics, at a decline of one-half on last price, this being the only quotation since the issue of the circular proposing an increase of capital. Dublin and Liverpool Ship Building Shares were steady at last price. British and Irish continued in demand, and Dundalk Steam were again inquired for, at a reduced rate.

Although there was not any quotation in Mining Securities, the market was not without dealers. Holders of Carysfort Scrip looked for a smart advance. Barravores and Connorrees were offered at last quotations. General Mines do not appear to have been made more buoyant by the hopeful statement of affairs made at the recent meeting, being offered at last price, and buyers looking for a reduction of three-eighths. Mining Co. of Ireland continued in demand at 13. Wicklow Copper Mines were on sale.

Alliance and Consumers' Gas closed strongly, at last price. Grand Canal Stock remains as before reported.

In the Railway Share Market the business was below the average, but prices were steady. Droghedas of both denominations were offered at par. Wicklows were offered at last price, with buyers at a trifling reduction. Great Southern Stock was dealt in, at last quotation, closing strongly. Midlands also realised their last value, at which there were sellers; the Half Shares improved slightly. Cork and Bandon 5½ per Cents. Preference and Dundalk and Enniskillen (Class A) 5 per Cents. were dealt in at last prices, with sellers in each case. Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock gave way one-eighth, but closed strongly. Drogheda 5 per Cents and Waterford and Limerick 6 per Cents were in request.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—June 7.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money	94⅞
Account	95⅛
New Threes	93⅞

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money	94⅞
Account	[illegible]
New Threes	93⅞

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	94⅞
Account	95⅛
New Threes	93⅞

3-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	94⅞
Account	95⅛
New Threes	93⅞

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money	94⅞
Account	95⅛
New Threes	93⅞

Home Securities.—Caledonians, 91½; Eastern Counties, 54½; Great Northern, 115 16; Great Western, 69½; Grand Trunk, 31½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½ 5; London and North Western, 101¾; London and South Western, 93½; Midland Stock, 116; North British, 61½; South Eastern, 85½ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½; Mexican, 21½ ⅞. Consols have been heavy, and declined to 94⅞ for money, and 95⅛ to ⅞ for the July account. The Contango has increased to ⅜ givers. Shares very inactive, and prices have declined with Consols. The old stocks are quoted about ¼ per cent. lower than yesterday. Canadians without change. Lombards 1-16th discount to 1-16th premium.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

Although this has been a settling day the market has been totally without fluctuation, and the transactions unimportant. In consequence of the scarcity of fine gold, about £30,000 worth was withdrawn from the Bank to-day for transmission to Bombay. This transaction, however, is entirely exceptional. The £20,000 in Russian gold, by the Edward Hawkins, has been received, and about £8,000 has been taken to the Bank, the remainder being purchased for the continent. The Railway share market was steadier at the close than at any period of the day.

The *Hero* days, the Railway share market was rather stimulated in the hour by the increase of upwards of £17,000 in traffic of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, the result of the local races and the Whitsuntide Holidays.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

This was the day fixed for the monthly settlement in consols, and little other business was done. The closing quotations, however, were the same as those of yesterday. In the other markets business was very dull. There was a fair demand for money at 3¾ to 4 per cent. for good bills, but business at the Bank continues slack.

FUNDS AND SHARES—June 7.

Ambergate, Nottingham, 6⅛ ¼; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ 2; Eastern Counties, 54½ ⅝; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 88 9; Great Northern, 115¾ 16¼; Great Northern A, 115¼ 16¼; Great Western, 69¼ ⅝; Great Western of Canada, 12 5-16; Do. Bonds, 8⅞ ¼; Grand Trunk, 31½ 2; Great Southern and Western, 112½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½ 5½; London and North Western, 101⅝ ⅞; London and South Western, 93½; Leeds Northern, 52½; Manchester, Sheffield, 41¾ 2¼; Midland, 116½ 17½; South Eastern, 85½ ⅝ ¾; York and North Midland, 80½ 1½. Consols have been very inactive all day, closing 95⅛ to ⅛ as they opened. Shares very inactive, and prices without the least change, except Midlands and Leeds, which are firm. Dovers decline to 85½ to ⅝ upon the reported success of the East Kent Line. Other things rather dull. Canadian a shade easier. French steady but idle.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

City, Thursday Evening.—Funds dull; yesterday's closing quotations sustained. Scarcely any business going forward. French Funds opened at a slight improvement.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, Thursday, 3-20 p.m.—Bourse closed flat; Rentes 68.90, or 20 c. lower than yesterday.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—June 7.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	[illegible]
Ditto for Account, 8th June	93⅞ ⅛ ⅛
Ditto for New Account, 9th July	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93⅞ ⅛ ⅛
Ditto for Account, 8th June	—
Ditto for new account, 9th July	—

BANKS.

[illegible] Bank	88
Royal Bank	26¾

STEAM.

Atlantic (Limited)	8½
Dublin and Liverpool Ship Building	24

RAILWAYS.

Great Southern and Western Stock	112½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	57½
Ditto Half Shares	26½ ¾

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent. perpetual (Eighths)	6¾ 7
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual	10½ ⅝
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	98

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance and Consumers Gas	9⅜

The Stock Exchange business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th June. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
[illegible] Consols	[illegible]	[illegible]	93⅞ ⅛	93⅞ ⅛	93⅞	93⅞ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Droghedas were [illegible] Third Shares were [illegible] with buyers at a [illegible]

[illegible] EXCHANGE—June 6. [illegible] Saturday have been to a fair [illegible]. The attendance of to-day's [illegible] wheat left over from Monday [illegible] should towards the close of [illegible] in foreign an advance of 1s [illegible]. In C.P.S. cargoes a [illegible] rates of Monday. In the [illegible]

[illegible]

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—Thursday.

The supply of grass-fed beasts was much larger than on this day week. There was a fair demand both for home consumption and export, at a reduction of about 2d per cwt. on our last quotations. There was also a larger supply of sheep, which were in demand at a shade lower prices. The [illegible]

[illegible]

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

London Produce Market, June 7.—Sugar—No public sales, owing to Ascot races. Coffee—Sales of plantation Ceylon, going at full prices, and in some cases rather dearer. Tea firm, but little doing, pending the sales of 11,000 packages for to-morrow. Rice, 650 bags. Middling White Bengal sold at 11s. 6d.; few lots at 12s., being firm rates. Saltpetre quiet. Nothing to report beyond 200 bags Bengal, sold yesterday afternoon, at 41s. 6d. per 10¼ per cent. Short prompt.

London Tallow Market, June 7.—Market firm. Spot, 52s. to 52s. 3d.; June alone, 51s. 9d.; October to December, 51s. 9d. to 52s.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, June 6.—Supplies of all kinds of stock very moderate. Beasts sold firmly at fully Monday's prices, but sheep and calves move quite 2d per 8lbs. lower; pigs very dull; beef 4s 0d to 5s 6d; mutton 4s 2d to 5s 10d; lambs 5s 8d to 7s 4d; veal 4s 6d to 5s 8d; pork 4s to 5s per 8lbs. Supply—beasts 752, foreign 200; sheep and lambs 8,352, foreign 1,850; calves 264, foreign 180; pigs 200.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 7.—Very dull sales; probably about 8,000 bales. Imports, 18,052; previously, 87,296.

Manchester Corn Market, June 7.—There was a numerous attendance at this market, with more inquiry for wheat and flour than of late, but, owing to the high pretensions of holders, the business transacted was not extensive; English wheat must be quoted 1s. to 2s. per quarter, and foreign, 2s. to 4s. per 70lbs. dearer than on this day se'nnight; for flour also, we raise our quotations 1s. per sack; but this advance does not apply to French flour, of which there is a large quantity offering; oats and oatmeal quiet; no change in the value of beans or Indian corn.

Birmingham Corn Market, June 7.—There was a fair supply of wheat from farmers, which realised an advance of about 2s. per quarter; foreign 1s. dearer; trade closed dull; barley, 1s. cheaper; oats, 6d. cheaper; beans better demand; at late rates.

Glasgow Iron Market, June 7.—No. 1, 49s. 6d.; mixed Nos. warrants, 50s. 6d. to 50s. 7d.; No. 3, 49s. to 49s. 6d., steady.

Cork Butter Market, June 7.—Firsts, 106s; seconds, 103s; thirds, 97s; fourths, 90s; fifths, 72s; sixths, 62s. 2,100 in market.

Cork Corn Market, June 7.—Oats, 12s 2d to 16s 6d.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

Friday, June 8.

Zoological Gardens .. .. .. Open daily.

Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

Royal Irish Academy.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

Royal Dublin Society.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green.—Open daily, free.

Lesage's Gallery, 40, Lower Sackville-street.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan and "La Cinquantaine."

Royal Portobello Gardens.—Every Evening.

Great Brunswick-street.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

Round-Room, Rotundo—The "Campbell Minstrels" every evening at eight o'clock.

THEATRE.

Theatre Royal—"Tale of Two Cities;" to conclude with "King Thrushbeard, or the Little Pet and the Great Passion."

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"The Lost Ship;" "Valentine and Orson;" The Little Devil."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres (S.)	One p.m., June 8.
America (New York and Bahamas) (Q.) ..	Ten a.m., June 10.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	Six p.m., June 10.
Australia, New Zealand, India (Bombay), &c. (S.)	One p.m., June 11.
America (New York), (S.)	One p.m., June 12.
Constantinople	Six p.m., June 13.
America (Portland) (Dy.)	Ten a.m., June 14.
Constantinople	Six p.m., June 14.
America (Boston) and Bermuda (Q.)	Ten a.m., June 16.
West Indies and Pacific (S.) Spain and Portugal (S.)	One p.m., June 17.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the Irish Times commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the Irish Times for the week ending Saturday, June 2nd, amounted to 55,002 copies, making an average of 9,167 copies daily.

THE great success which we have met with since the opening of our New Concerns, at 4, D'OLIER-STREET, is the best proof that a discerning Public can fully appreciate the system we have adopted of selling Prime Goods extremely cheap. Our expenses are not one-fifth what they would be in a more leading thoroughfare, and of this we promise faithfully to give our Customers the advantage. We have First-class Shirts, beautifully made by hand, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., at least 12s. per dozen less than such quality is usually sold for. We invite particular attention to our Stock of Summer Gloves, Balbriggan Socks, Ties, Braces, Drawers, Vests, and every article in the Outfitting line.

Please to observe that 4, D'OLIER-STREET is opposite to the Carlisle Building, and near the Bridge.

M'MAHON & CO. (formerly of Westmoreland-street.)

THE SUMMER LOUNGE SUIT FOR THREE GUINEAS.

We respectfully call public attention to the above fashionable suit, being the leading style for the present season. We have them ready for immediate use in a variety of new materials, or can be made to order in six hours. A perfect fit guaranteed.

BROWNE AND PAYNE, Clothiers to the Lord Lieutenant, 12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

We give EQUAL attention to EVERY department of our business; the result is that if a gentleman wants a COAT or VEST, we are prepared to suit his taste and requirements quite as satisfactorily as if he required a *Trousers* only.

KENNY AND OWENS, Tailors and Trousers Makers, 54, DAME-STREET. Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s., THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

THE "IRISH TIMES" IS NOW PERMANENTLY ENLARGED TO TWENTY-EIGHT COLUMNS,

Each column being considerably lengthened; thus giving over one-third more reading matter, and making it the Largest Daily Paper ever yet published in Ireland. Price, as heretofore, only

ONE PENNY ! ! !

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

The unending debate on the Reform Bill again wearied the House of Commons last night, as the reports of it will weary the country. The debate opened with an anxious inquiry on the part of Mr. Blake, who requested to know whether, in the event of the English Reform Bill becoming law, a dissolution and general election for Great Britain would take place? Lord John Russell testily answered "that whenever a dissolution took place it extended "to Scotland and Ireland." Mr. Brady then endeavoured to elicit a distinct declaration as to whether a dissolution would take place in case the English Bill passed before the Scotch and Irish Bills. He was curtly informed that "a dissolution of Parlia- "ment was her Majesty's prerogative," and with that truism the members on the anxious benches were compelled to be content. Then followed a host of speakers, furnished with old arguments and new. Sir J. Ferguson attacked the principle of the Bill itself. Colonel Dickson protested against the conduct adopted towards Ireland in the matter, and thought that after the dangerous Budget which had been passed, the House would be better employed in amending the finances than the franchise. Sir G. Grey repeated his old lamentation, and, supposing that his own party have never resorted to "clever "artifices," denounced the vexatious delay caused by the Opposition. Lord J. Manners pointed to the Ministerial Benches, and showed that there the Government found the most bitter opponents of their Bill. Sir T. Colebrook, for the honour of Scotland, protested against the way in which she was treated, but could be induced to vote against the Bill. Mr. Longfield desired that the three Bills should be lumped together, and dealt with in a mass. Mr. Ingram wanted the Government to give a distinct pledge respecting the increase of the borough franchise. Mr. Watlington opposed the Bill and denounced Mr. Bright. Mr. Alcock assured the House that the apathy of the country respecting Reform arose only from innocent confidence in her Majesty's advisers. Mr. C. Bruce, worthy of his name, insisted on justice for Scotland. Mr. Baxter, on the other hand, thought that the only way to secure a Scotch Reform Bill was to pass an English one first. Mr. Pease stood up for the "working "classes," that convenient phrase which sounds so great and means so little. The Lord Advocate threw Scotland overboard, and, as it was impossible to treat three Bills together, was quite contented that [illegible] should wait her [illegible].

Amidst a storm of suggestions, amendments, [illegible] and improvements, nine hours [illegible] until, at length, a division took place on the question of adjournment, when the numbers were—

For adjournment of debate,	248
Against it,	269
Majority,	21

On the motion of Mr. B. Cochrane, that the House adjourn, a second division followed—

For adjournment of the House,	267
Against it,	222
Majority,	45

The debate was announced by Lord Palmerston to be adjourned to Monday next.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to examine the working of the English Poor Law in reference to the Irish Poor has already elicited most valuable information. Mr. Lambert, inspector of the York district, was under examination on Wednesday, and his testimony alone proves that the worst artifices have been employed to deprive the Irish poor, whom sickness or distress has broken down, from obtaining what is technically called a settlement. There is a large proportion of Irish located about Chesterfield and York, employed in iron works, or as navvies and labourers. To entitle to relief a residence of five years is required. But the Irish poor, if compelled to apply for relief, parish, and that removal destroys their claim to a settlement, and to relief from the parish fund. Mr. Lambert acknowledges that he has known inducements to be offered to break their term of residence. The poor have thus to begin a new period of five years, to be again assailed by threats or persuasions to change their abode. Mr. Lambert has known of cottages being pulled down, in order to compel the occupier to remove. The whole business is reduced to a cruel system. The period of a man's residence is carefully noted down, and agents are employed, by fair means or foul, to effect a change of residence and a consequent forfeiture of right. The Chesterfield system acts with peculiar severity upon children. If the father has not acquired a right of settlement by a five years' occupation, at his death all the children under five years of age are transmitted to his original place of settlement, however distant. Thus families are broken up, and the members separated, and children of the most tender years are carried off by Police-constables to be placed in the Workhouse of the parish where their father dwelt, it may be many years before, and where they must be without an acquaintance or a friend.

But the "five years' term" prevents the free circulation of labour. The poor, knowing that they must eventually obtain a settlement if they remain, will not remove to look for employment, although there may be a surplus of labour, and, consequently, a low rate of wages in their own parish, while in the next there may be a scarcity of hands. Many, besides, whose occupation only extends over a portion of the year, such as market gardeners, and others employed in out-door work, throw themselves upon the rates if they possess a settlement, or prefer to starve rather than abandon the chance of securing that right, to look for employment. Thus the severity of the system defeats itself, and charges accrue upon the rates which, under a more merciful system, never would have arisen.

Mr. Lambert's evidence would lead to the conviction that a residence of two or three years ought to entitle the poor to a settlement. In any case, the poor should be irremoveable as respects the union, though removable as respects the parish. An arrangement of this kind is necessary to prevent the most cruel hardship and the most unprincipled artifice. It reflects credit on the guardians of Chesterfield that they prefer to relieve, rather than to remove, do so generally before the expiration of two years; comparatively few apply after the limit of five years. This is but natural; distress or poverty would press hardest on new comers or strangers. A residence of five years would, we hope, gain the poor some local friends; or, having spent that time in industry or labour, they would be comparatively independent. But the Poor Law Guardians do not wait for the chance of any application being made after five years' residence, and they pursue a plan which effectually prevents poverty having a legal claim upon the rates. One street may be situated in three or four parishes, and when an Irish family approaches the period required for a settlement, agents are employed to persuade them to remove a few doors from their dwelling, to a house or room in a different the poor. Still, if even then the poor are surreptitiously deprived of a settlement, what may not be done by less merciful protectors of those whom poverty oppresses? The committee, we trust, will effectually prevent such heartless cruelty as that which so recently hustled a sick woman, after 50 years' residence in Liverpool, upon the deck of a steamer, on a stormy night of February, to be cast upon our quays, without a friend to give her a morsel of bread.

By putting together various items of correspondence we may form some connected idea of Garibaldi's strategy at Palermo. By a ruse, as yet unexplained, but probably a feigned retreat, he drew off a great portion of the Royal troops to Monreale, Porco, and Pinia. Then he dashed at a portion of the city insufficiently defended. On his appearance within the city, at the head of 1,000 volunteers, on the morning of the 27th, the townspeople, including even the women and children, rose upon their oppressors. On the 28th the Royal troops fled in all directions, evacuating the barracks at the mole. Then the prison doors were opened, and 1,800 political captives were at once the proofs and the avengers of the infamous police system of Naples. So furious was the rage of the people, that, seizing the gaolers and the police, they exhibited them for the day in the market-place, and then hanged them in the presence of the people. The Neapolitans who had been drawn into the country by Garibaldi's feint made no attempt to re-enter the town. They wandered in small detachments about the coast; many were picked up by Neapolitan steamers, but numbers were seized by the insurgents among the rocks and caves by the sea. The bombardment is reported to have been of the most destructive character. Above 1,000 of the inhabitants were killed by the shot and shells, and the principal houses of the Toledo were burnt. As the shells from the citadel set houses on fire, the Royal troops who had fled without fighting uttered screams of joy, and their cries of "God save the "King" mingled with the screams of the women and the groans of the wounded. In their retreat the troops committed barbarities paralleled only by the atrocities of the Indian mutiny. Meeting with the wife of a Sicilian leader, as she was flying from Palermo, they covered her with tar and burnt her to death.

It is consolatory to learn that the fort of Castellamare alone remained to the Neapolitans. In that the troops are densely packed, and exposed to a deadly rifle fire. They are, too, without provisions, depending solely on what is conveyed to them by the shipping. The armistice was to have ended yesterday. But under any circumstances, it is to be hoped that the British Admiral will not permit a renewal of the bombardment, which can only increase the disasters of the city, for the cause of the King is utterly hopeless.

The *Times* on the Army and Navy Estimates, and the Efficiency of the Service:—

We have stated over and over again, with a reiteration which has become tedious, that several millions a year could be saved from our Army and Navy Estimates, and that the efficiency of both these services would be increased by the changes such retrenchments would require. This fact has never been disproved, and has been but very faintly denied. The recent discovery that we have only 30,000 infantry of the regular army fit to be set in line against a foreign enemy confirms it. It is universally believed throughout the country, and it forms a fixed conviction in the minds of all those non-professional members of the House of Commons who watch the course of public business. Yet it is quite as hopeless to attempt to save any one of these millions as it is to get our money's worth in efficient soldiers and sailors for the thirty millions we annually devote to those purposes. How is this? Why is it that these essential departments of our public service, that these most indispensable elements of our national safety, should be beyond the control of Parliament, independent of public opinion, and impregnable, to common sense? It is not so in any other section of public employments. If notorious incompetency be pointed out in the Treasury, if a too palpable job occur in the Colonial-office, if an unwise appointment should take place in the Home-office, these are exposed, and if they cannot be successfully defended they are cancelled. We have seen in recent times many instances of this, and the case is still fresh in the memory of the public where even a Lord Chancellor had to yield to a general expression of dissatisfaction at an appointment that had the semblance of a job. But in the army they rather delight in these things. The more vehemently abuses are deprecated, the more triumphantly they are paraded. We have only to point to some instances of gross favouritism, and it is at once not only confirmed with a contemptuous pertinacity, but avowed and insisted upon as an act of great public virtue.

The true delinquent in these cases is the House of Commons. The Secretary of State for War has always at his back a strong force of officers, who are naturally prepared to support any extravagance in their respective professions; and although he may have some critics who oppose his individual acts, it is not likely that reforms suggested from such quarters should go to the root of the abuses which flourish so rankly. In the House of Commons these matters are left almost exclusively to the Colonels and the Admirals. No one else seems to know anything about them. They are technical subjects, which require a little industry and perseverance to "get up." Men shrink from the drudgery of learning the details, and they shrink still more, perhaps, from the storm of indignation which would be drawn down upon any daring member who should attempt to cut away any of those expensive excrescences which grow upon the present system. They seem to be satisfied with the confession of the Secretary of War that he is responsible to Parliament for the action of our military system, and are content that this responsibility should practically remain a dead letter. A select committee is even now sitting upon the whole subject of military organisation, and some incidents that have occurred in the course of its proceedings have given rise to discussions in the House of Commons. Mr. Sidney Herbert has, as we learnt from the speech of Sir De Lacy Evans the other night, been examined at great length before this committee, and we hope that his evidence, when it comes to be published, will go a great way towards enabling the lay members of the House to exercise something like a control over our present expenditure. Mr. Sidney Herbert has told the committee that he, as Secretary for War, has complete command over the movements of the army, whether at home or abroad; that the Commander-in-Chief is his subordinate officer, and that the Duke of Cambridge perfectly understands such to be the fact. He admits that in the patent under which he holds his office there are two special reservations by which the controlling power of the Secretary of State would appear to be limited; first, with respect to the discipline and military command of the army, and, secondly, with respect to appointments and promotions; but he says that, in point of fact, whatever you may put into a formal patent, the Minister who holds the purse strings of the army, and represents it in the House of Commons, will always have the power over it in his hands. It seems that all appointments of the highest class are made after communication with the Secretary of State. The practice is stated to be that the Commander-in-Chief brings a list, with the names of the officers, and does not make the appointments until he has the sanction of the Secretary of State. Into this list come the appointments of Colonels to regiments, Generals to districts, Generals to foreign stations, and officers to commands of divisions and brigades at home. Even the ordinary promotions in regiments, although made by the Commander-in-Chief, are sent to the Secretary of State before they are submitted to the Queen, so that the Minister had a veto upon the latter class of appointments, and actively co-operates in the former.

This is very valuable information, and cannot be made too widely known. The notion has hitherto been that the Secretary of State for War was a mere scapegoat for offences in which he really had no part. Just as in Spain Royal personages in their early youth had a whipping boy attached to their service, upon whom all their faults were visited, so we were accustomed to believe that the gentleman whose official duty it was to defend in Parliament all the military jobs was suffering for derelictions of duty which he had not the slightest power to prevent. After this solemn avowal, we know upon the best possible authority that Mr. Sidney Herbert is not only formally and constitutionally, but is also substantially and in equity, responsible for the abuses of patronage which have recently created so profound a sensation in the public mind. If he did not initiate these things he consented to them, encouraged them, and gave them legal force. The House of Commons, with this information before them, which was never before made patent, is as much responsible to the country for the appointment of General Grey as Mr. Sidney Herbert is responsible to the House of Commons for the same appointment. It is no longer fair to throw the odium upon the Horse Guards, or to attribute it to the influence of the Court. It is now plain that the constitution has placed an officer in a position to prevent such abuses of patronage as this, and that if he had done his duty it could not have occurred. Perhaps, as matters now stand, we should not be likely to have a better Secretary for War, or one who feels greater zeal in the discharge of the duties of his office, than Mr. Herbert; but, if the House of Commons refrains from censuring this act, they adopt it, and no member of their House has a right to make it a part of his stock properties in any of his hustings exhibition until he has done all he can to obtain its effective condemnation by that assembly, which, as it now appears, has full power to remedy such abuses. This is, it is true, but a single point in the almost inexhaustible subject of army organisation; but in such a work we must be content to advance step by step. We shall know more yet when the evidence taken before the committee is published, and we do not despair of being able, from time to time, to get such insights into the machinery by which this tremendous sum of fifteen millions is dissipated as may enable even the least patient member of Parliament to lay his finger upon the items which may be most righteously disallowed, and to discern the instances in which the sums voted by the nation for an effective army have been most uselessly squandered.

The *Morning Herald* on the Amendment of the Criminal Law proposed by Lord Brougham:—

By the law as it now stands in regard to criminal matters, no accused person can give evidence either for or against himself. That is, he cannot offer his own testimony in his own defence, though he may happen to be the only person who knows the facts that would exculpate him; nor, on the other hand, can he be called upon by the prosecutor to answer any question whatever. So, in criminal matters, a wife cannot be a witness for or against her husband, nor a husband for or against his wife. And, speaking generally, a witness cannot be called upon to answer questions the answers to which might tend to convict him either of punishable misconduct or of matters which would tend to degrade him.

On these points Lord Brougham proposes to alter the law. He proposes that any person accused of certain crimes shall be allowed, if he thinks fit, to give evidence on his own behalf; that the wife of any man shall be at liberty to give evidence on behalf of her husband, and the husband on behalf of his wife. And that no person, either in civil or criminal cases, shall be protected from answering as to matters which would tend to degrade him or to render him liable to punishment. But his lordship's bill provides that no evidence so given shall be used on any proceedings against the person giving it, except in proceedings against him for perjury upon the very answer.

The bill is a very cautious bill, as one might expect from the great and matured experience of the veteran law reformer. It ought not to frighten anybody. But, no doubt, like every step in law reform, it will meet with great opposition from many persons. It is not many years ago that a person, made party to an action at law in civil matters, could not give evidence for or against himself; and the consequence was that as in many actions it appeared that nobody knew the real facts except or so well as the plaintiff and the defendant, so it happened that such actions had to be decided upon very imperfect evidence, and were wrongly decided. We well recollect, however, how long it was before either the lawyers or the public could be reconciled to the astounding notion of a plaintiff or a defendant being permitted to prove his own case. Perjury without end was anticipated. Experience has, however, shown that there is not more perjury now than there was before; and that very often, while the witnesses on the two sides differ about the facts, *toto cœlo*, the parties themselves agree about them; all they differ about being the construction to be put on the facts and the consequences following them. Oddly enough, while at common law the parties could not give evidence, in Chancery a defendant was always, as he is now, compellable to give evidence against himself, and so far from any evil resulting from the practice, it would have been utterly impossible without it to detect half the knaveries that were by its aid brought to light and corrected.

In principle there is no more reason why a man should not be heard to give evidence for himself than for any other person. The intention of all taking of evidence is to get at the truth; and if the plaintiff or the defendant knows the truth, why should he not be permitted to state it? True, you may and do find persons who, for their own ends, will state falsehoods instead of truth. So you find it with ordinary witnesses. But the extent to which a man will be believed is quite a different question from the extent of his right to give evidence. If you refuse to hear, either in civil or criminal cases, the evidence of a person because he is interested, you may frequently shut out material facts; nay, you may in certain states of circumstances shut out the whole truth. But because you admit his evidence, you are not bound to believe him; his evidence may be in itself monstrous, incredible; it may be so contradicted by that of others that you cannot believe him; or it may, from his manner of giving it, affect your mind with the conviction that it is insincere. Surely the power residing in the tribunal, be it judge or jury, which is the judge of fact, to give or withhold its belief, is sufficient to guard against any mischief which could arise from a person accused being allowed to give evidence on his own behalf.

Many persons, we know, have the strongest objection to allowing a wife to give evidence for her husband, or a husband for his wife, on a criminal trial. But why should it not be done? It is, after all, entirely a question of credibility. Many persons ridicule the idea—they say that on such occasions nothing but perjury will be committed. Why should it? Are there not, as applied to the evidence of a husband or wife, the same tests of credibility that are applied every day in reference to the testimony of other witnesses? And where is there about the fact of the witness being the husband or wife of the accused to prevent a jury from applying these tests? On the other hand, by the existing law, the truth may often be shut out. Suppose, for instance, a man tried for murder. His wife comes forward to prove that she saw herself, and alone, another man commit the very murder. She may be able, also, to prove a multitude of small circumstances, which, being examined into, support her evidence. But, by the law as it now stands, those circumstances could not be got at in evidence at all. It is of no use for her to tell her husband or her husband's counsel; the counsel may allude to the facts in his speech, but there is nothing to prove them, nothing even to raise inquiry, for the only witness who could swear to the facts on which inquiry could be raised is tongue-tied. We must confess, from that part of his lordship's bill, should it pass into law, we anticipate much good, and no very appreciable amount of evil.

For the fifth section of the bill, that which makes a person liable to answer questions tending to degrade him or expose him to punishment, Lord Brougham has precedent as well as reason in his favour. That is the course which is adopted under the statute authorising commissions to inquire into bribery; and if men are to be compelled to answer whether they have bribed voters or not, we see no reason why they should not be compelled to answer whether they have done any other act degrading them, always assuming that the questions put are relevant to the matter in dispute, and on that point the judges are a sufficient protection for the witness.

The current of modern legislation on the subject of evidence has, in fact, been this—to remove, step by step, the objections to evidence being admissible, and to throw at the jury any person's evidence, leaving the jury to judge of its credibility; to abandon the notion that because a person holds a certain position in relation to others, or has an interest, therefore he must of necessity lie; and to put him nevertheless into the box and to let the jury see how far they will modify their belief in his testimony by reference to his position and the tendencies it gives him to be false. This we believe to be the sound principle, and Lord Brougham is following it to its legitimate conclusions.

We are glad, however, to see that he does not propose that a husband or wife should, in criminal matters, give evidence the one against the other. The reasons for this exception to the principle of hearing anybody, and reserving to yourself the amount of belief you will place in his story, is so obvious as to need no defence. It is not that by shutting out such evidence you may not frequently shut out the truth; that must be admitted; but it is that the tie of marriage requires confidence intimate and unbounded—a confidence that could not subsist if either party knew that the other might at a future time turn round and betray confidence. If the Spanish maxim, of living with your friends as if they might one day become your enemies, were imported into the social relation of husband and wife, Mormonism would become preferable to marriage. The exception relating to husband and wife rests, in truth, upon the same footing as that by which a solicitor or counsel cannot give evidence of what has passed between him and his client. These exceptions both rest upon the broad principle that as men must have wives and attorneys; and women must have husbands and attorneys; and as they could not confide in each other, if either party were at liberty to betray confidence, it is better to lose occasionally a chance of getting out the truth than to adopt a rule which would make civilised society and business impossible. Lord Brougham does not propose to touch either of these exceptions; and he is right.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

House of Commons, Wednesday.

The Select Committee to whose guardian care the case of the Irish poor settled in England has been entrusted has concluded its first sitting. The President of the Poor Law Board, Mr. Villiers, occupied the chair. The necessity of Colonel Dunne's motion, which was carried in defiance of the Government and the Irish Attorney-General, the other evening, was apparent from the first moment the committee sat. Mr. Villiers, with hair standing on end, that betokened he had not lately paid a visit to Truefit's establishment, and shirt-front from which the absence of buttons or studs shewed that his laundress must have been intent on doing her duty to the injury of these appendages, and that his house keeper did not include in her qualifications an aptitude for needlework, was an object of curiosity to the several Poor Law officials who attended, not less from the comical appearance which his manner imparted, as from the spirit with which he was determined to refute the Irish grievance. In this point he was well aided by Mr. Ayrton, whose lachrymose voice, bewailing the miseries which Marylebone vestrymen and Tower Hamlet parish officers were subjected to by Irish paupers, who would not clear off to their own country, reminded me of an English undertaker actively discharging the duties of his office. From the beginning to the end of the sitting, Mr. Villiers was afflicted with the idea that Irish paupers had already too good quarters in this fertile country, and that after the labourer had spent the best of his years working heart and soul for the interest of John Bull, he should gratefully accept the present state of the law, and be removed, at the expense of the Irish parish in which he was born, to the place of his nativity. Sir Edward Grogan, however, seemed better inclined to view the matter in this light, and generally contrived to upset the conclusions to which the chairman was stealthily leading the witness. The member for Dungarvan followed in the same line.

The Ministerial side of the House, finding that they cannot agree amongst themselves, think that if they can inspire the same feelings of distrust and suspicion amongst the Opposition, they may be allowed to hold office a little longer; but the attempts are unavailing, and must fall back upon their own pates.

The Civil Service Examiners last night seemed to have got enough of it; any further extension of the system is admitted as likely to benefit Ireland. The same class of education, in the head of an Englishman, would cause him to scorn such appointments as an Irishman gladly looks for; hence there exists amongst many here the old prejudice against the other side of the Channel, which will not allow any improvements that open a chance for the native of Erin. Amongst other points of criticism against the manner in which the Conservative party are managing matters, the frequent absence of Lord Stanley from the House of Commons is spoken of as betokening the opposite of cohesion. The noble lord, as Chairman of the Select Committee on the Civil Service, has been devoting himself to the improvement of the system of examination, and comes down each day of sitting with carefully arranged questions, upon the preparation of which he spends his evenings. This is the cause of his absence, about which so much is made; and on every occasion that his vote is required he is in his place.

Mr. Pope Hennessy, M.P., thought to do the valiant on a small scale, and presented to the Home Secretary a mild petition, in which, breathing unbounded loyalty to her Majesty, he sought permission to accept a commission in the Pope's Army. The answer, contrary to the member for the King's County's expectation, was sufficiently encouraging to prevent him from declaring he had been refused. It remains to be seen whether his warlike spirit is sufficiently strong to tempt him to accompany the next batch from Clonmel. Another petition which the honourable member has in hands may seem to breathe a different spirit. He is a student of the Inner Temple, but has not qualified himself for his call to the bar. However, inspired with the notion that he should become a barrister without passing through the usual course of probation, he has addressed the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, asking them to dispense with the rules, on the grounds that his eminent services in Parliament prevent him from paying due attention to his studies. But as Mr. Roupell, member for Lambeth, is a student of the Inner Temple, and going through the requisite duties, the arguments adduced cannot be expected to weigh much with the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn. However, an old rhyme in *Blackwood* says—

"To him who seeks to write or strives to speak,
The first best gift is this unbounded cheek."

The Government extricated themselves last night from the consequences of their Irish bills by the cut and dry process of a count out. I need not say that the Government can at all times command forty members, and keep a house. In the beginning of the evening the report was that the Government had got ashamed of the process, and were determined to swallow the Irish bill. But as half-past seven came, a constant dropping out of members from behind the Ministerial Benches showed that as the time for administering the dose approached the draught had seemed to bitter. The division bell rang for a count, and was answered by the appearance of The O'Donohue, Major Gavin, Mr. Beamish, and the members for the South of Ireland, who for the time made up the necessary number. However, in the course of the ensuing ten minutes, the Government had cleared the House, so effectually that the protectors of tenant-right failed, on the second trial.

The following notices of motion were given last night:—

Mr. Cowper proposes to bring in a bill this night, to vest the management of the Phœnix Park in the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland.

Mr. Lanigan gave notice that he would on Friday, week, on the motion for the adjournment of the House ask the President of the Poor Law Board if any inquiry had been made into the conduct of those Poor Law officials and others who caused (or were concerned in) the arrest and forcible removal of Mary Carter from the Hospital of St. Pancras in January last? Whether the deportation or sending of this person out of the country against her consent was not a direct violation of the law, and a gross outrage on the liberty of the subject? And, if any, and what, steps have been taken by her Majesty's Government to have justice done to this poor woman, by releasing her from the unhappy position she is in, and enabling her to return to the protection of her children?

Queen's Theatre.—The performances this evening, will be for the benefit of Mr. E. D. Lyons, a comedian of considerable ability. They will commence with the drama of the "Lost Ship," in which he sustains the character of *Ben Tennant*, one admirably suited to draw out the peculiarities of his acting. The well-known burlesque of "Valentine and Orson," by the late Albert Smith, will follow. This piece has been well brought forward, and is rendered very attractive, by the singing of Miss Louise Keelly. Mr. Lyons will also appear in a comedietta, entitled the "Little Devil." The entertainments, we are certain, will draw a large attendance.

MADAME ERNESTINA'S READINGS.

Madame Ernestina gave the third of her series of classic readings last evening, in the Concert-room at the Rotundo, in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage. The chair was occupied by Captain Richard Litton, late of the 46th Regiment. Judicious selections were made from Shakspere, Pope, Byron, Tennyson, Southey, and were read by Madame Ernestina, with great power of diction and purity of expression. Her chaste and able declamation in the reading of the "Charge of the Six Hundred," from Tennyson, commanded much admiration. She read it with due force and vigour, and gave a true estimate of the chivalry of the Light Brigade. She was listened to throughout with marked interest, and was frequently applauded. At the close a warm vote of thanks was passed to Madame Ernestina. She is a lady of wondrous ability, and pre-eminently qualified for the task she has assumed.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Windsor Castle, June 6.

The Queen, shortly after arriving at Windsor yesterday, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, accompanied by the Count of Flanders, also visited her Royal Highness.

The following visitors arrived at the Castle in the afternoon:—Their Grand-Ducal Highnesses Prince Louis and Prince Henry of Hesse (attended by Baron van der Capellen), the Duchess of Atholl (Acting Mistress of the Robes) the Earl of St. Germans (Lord Stewart), Viscount Sydney, (Lord Chamberlain), the Marquis of Aylesbury (Master of the Horse), and Earl Spencer (Groom of the Stole to the Prince Consort). In addition to the visitors who arrived in the afternoon, her Majesty's dinner party included his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Princess Alice, the Count of Flanders, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, Colonel Comte de Moerkerke, Major Burnell and Dr. Koepl.

The band of the Royal Horse Guards played during dinner.

Her Majesty's private band afterwards performed in the Drawingroom.

The Queen and Prince Consort walked in the Home Park this morning, accompanied by Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and the Princes Louis and Henry of Hesse.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, arrived in the afternoon from Oxford University.

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS AT BRIGHTON.

(From the *Brighton Gazette.*)

The Earl of Cork and family are at 18, Lower Rock-gardens.

The Countess of Ranfurly has taken her departure from 8, Portland place, for London.

Lady Sophia Phipps has arrived at 17, Clifton-hill.

Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., and Lady Octavia Stewart have arrived on the King's-road.

Sir Home Gordon has arrived at 29, Upper Brunswick-place.

Lady Miles is among our latest arrivals.

The Dean of Ardagh has taken his departure from the Norfolk Hotel.

Sir Henry Preston, Bart., has arrived on the King's-road.

Sir Matthew White Ridley has taken his departure from Pegg's Royal York Hotel, for London.

General and Mrs. Anderson arrived last Friday at 21 Bedford-square.

The Hon. Mrs. Cavendish has taken her departure from 22, Adelaide-crescent.

Sir Archibald Boyle has taken his departure from 8, Oriental-terrace.

Mr. and Lady Isabella Whitehead are among the departures from the Royal Crescent Hotel.

Mr. Able Smith, M.P., and Lady Susan Smith have also left the Royal Crescent Hotel.

General and Mrs. Ashburnham have taken their departure from the Royal Crescent Hotel.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton have arrived at the Royal Victoria Hotel, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

The Earl and Countess of Erroll and family have arrived at their mansion in Grafton-street, from Scotland.

The Army.

Leave of absence is granted to Captain Gratrex, aide-de-camp to Major General Parlby, in extension from the 9th to the 15th instant.

Leave of absence is granted to Captain Parker, 15th Hussars, from 9th instant until gazetted out of the service (extension).

Ensign George Douthwaite, 26th Cameronians, will proceed on leave of absence from the 11th to the 26th instant.

The Rev. J. Dick, Chaplain to the Forces, has proceeded on leave of absence to the 16th instant.

We have to record the death of Lieutenant-General Sir William Chalmers, C.B., K.C.H., Colonel of the 78th Highlanders. This gallant officer entered the army in 1803, and was very distinguished in the wars of the early portion of the century, having served in Sicily, in Holland, throughout most of the great occasions in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo, where he commanded the left wing of the immortal 52d. He had nine horses killed under him, three of them at Waterloo, and in four years was in seventeen engagements, of which six were general actions. By his death the colonelcy of the 78th becomes vacant, and as, in all probability, a general now having a line colonelcy will be transferred to the vacant regiment guards of there will be two of these appointments vacant.

The Foyle and Iberia steamers arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday morning from Dublin, with the 55th Regiment on board, which disembarked at the north corner of the dockyard, and left for Aldershott Camp at 4-40 p.m.

The annual field-day and inspection of the Chatham (1st) division of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, was held on Wednesday by Major-General S. R. Wesley, Deputy Adjutant-General. The battalion, in consequence of the success which has recently attended the efforts of the various recruiting parties, is now very strong, the number of men present on Wednesday being only a few short of 1,100, exclusive of several hundred men, absent either in hospital, doing duty afloat, or on the recruiting service. The division was formed at 10 a.m. in the barrack-square, awaiting the arrival of Major-General Wesley, who was received by Colonel E. Rea, commandant, Colonel G. E. Hunt, second commandant, and the staff at head quarters. The day's proceedings commenced by General Wesley making an individual inspection of each company, after which the men's kits were inspected, and found to be in very excellent order and condition. At 1 o'clock a portion of the Marines were selected for inspection at working the great guns, the whole of the battalion being regularly instructed at gun drill in order to be able to work the great guns on board a vessel of war when serving afloat. The men having been marched to the ship gun battery, which is fitted up to resemble exactly the broadside of a line-of-battle ship, and fitted with the largest guns, General Wesley spent some time in this portion of the inspection, the Marines being exercised by Captain C. B. Parke. The ease and rapidity with which the guns were worked and served were particularly worthy of commendation, and, after about two hours at the battery, the men were dismissed and marched back to their quarters, and General Wesley proceeded to Chatham lines, where the whole of the officers and men of the division were drawn up, to inspect the division in battalion drill, each man having been furnished with 20 rounds of blank ammunition. On the arrival of the General on the ground he was received by the division in line, and after riding up and down the front and rere General Wesley took up his position at the saluting flag when the companies marched past in slow and quick time. The columns were again reformed and the battalion put through a variety of manœuvres by Colonel Rea, who commanded, many of them being of a difficult and complicated character. The steadiness of the battalion under arms and the superior manner in which the various manœuvres of the day were executed elicited the highest praise from the military officers and others present, and fully confirmed the praises previously passed on the Chatham division of Marines as being one of the best disciplined corps in her Majesty's service. At the conclusion of the field-day movements, General Wesley expressed to Colonel Rea his unqualified approbation of the manner in which both officers and men had acquitted themselves. General Wesley during the day visited and inspected Melville Hospital, over which he was conducted by Deputy Inspector-General J. W. Johnston, M.D. This hospital is a perfect model establishment, the highest enconiums having been passed on it by Miss Nightingale on the last occasion of her visiting it. Last night General Wesley was entertained by the officers of the division at dinner in their commodious mess-room, and next morning was to continue his inspection of the battalion by witnessing the Marines at rifle firing, and exercising the officers in the bayonet and sword exercises.

Lieutenant-General Sir J. F. Love has, during the past week, made his usual periodical inspection of the troops stationed in the camp at Colchester. On Tuesday a review of all the troops in camp took place on Middlewick Farm. General Love was expected to leave Colchester on Thursday.

The I Battery of Artillery has left Norwich for Woolwich. Captain Phelips, Lieutenant Leacock, Lieutenant Schack, and 106 non-commissioned officers and gunners belonging to the 1st brigade Garrison Artillery, on Wednesday returned to Woolwich, having terminated a course of experimental gun practice at Shoeburyness.

The squadron of Dragoons (the 10th Hussars) in command of Capt. Sawbridge, on duty at Woolwich since February last, on Wednesday received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march for Hounslow-heath, to go under canvass as soon as the stormy state of the weather shall have somewhat abated. The short sojourn at Woolwich has apparently completely renovated the condition of both men and horses, the latter on entering the garrison having been designated as "a remnant of the Crimean campaign," in consequence of their peculiarly meagre and half-starved appearance. Their quarters at Woolwich will be immediately taken up by Capt. Saunders' troop of Horse Artillery (the I battery), who have commenced their march from Norwich for headquarters.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, by the Council of Military Education, commenced on Wednesday at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Major-General Rumley, the vice-president, presiding. There were close upon 40 candidates.

The Navy.

On Wednesday the screw steam transport Lord Panmure, H. T. More, Master-Commander, returned to Woolwich, having discharged a quantity of stores at the Tower, from the stranded ship Havering, at Devonport. She has brought 200 tons of guns for Woolwich, which have been replaced by the Armstrong along the coast.

The Princess Royal, 91, screw, has been berthed alongside the sheer jetty in Portsmouth yard for the purpose of being masted.

The Prince Regent, 90, undergoing conversion from a sailing liner to a screw, in No. 8 Dock at Portsmouth, has been discovered to be very defective in her bows from the effects of dry rot, and a number of her timbers, with the greater proportion of her bow planking, is consequently being removed.

The following appointments were made on Wednesday at the Admiralty:—Capt. the Hon. Francis Egerton, to the St. George; Lieut. W. H. Childers, to the Firebrand; James D. Cronin, surgeon, to the Bulldog.

EXAMINATIONS AT THE STAFF COLLEGE.

The following general order was promulgated on Wednesday, by the authorities at head quarters:—

"Horse Guards, S.W., May 22.

"With reference to paragraph 13 of the Regulations for the Staff College, published with the General Order, dated the 23rd of January, 1860, No. 743, his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief is pleased to direct that this General Order be issued for the information and guidance of those officers who may be desirous to compete at the next final examination at the Staff College, without having previously undergone the course of instruction at that institution.

"The examination will be held at the college in December next, and those officers who, having served the regulated period, can produce the necessary certificates in paragraph 3 of the regulations for the Staff College, send in their names to the Adjutant-General, through their commanding officer, not later than the 1st of October.

"As it is important thoroughly to test the knowledge of candidates as regards the practical subjects taught at the Staff College, such as reconnoitring, field engineering, military equitation, &c., they will, for this purpose, be required to join the college at least one month before final examination, *i.e.*, on the 1st of November next.

"The following are the subjects for examination, in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 12 of the Staff College Regulations, to which candidates are referred.

"MATHEMATICS.

"The candidates will be examined to the extent stated in paragraph 8 of the Staff College Regulations.

"Candidates desirous to obtain a syllabus of the college course should apply to the Secretary to the Council of Military Education, 1, Whitehall-yard, London, S.W.

"MODERN LANGUAGES.

"The candidate will be examined both orally and in writing, the latter including grammar and composition, as well as translation.

"FORTIFICATION AND ARTILLERY.

"The candidate will be examined as to his knowledge of these subjects, and will, in addition, be required to produce a plan either of one of the bastioned systems, or of the modern German system, or of any existing fortress, and also a plan of attack of a fortress.

"The candidate must certify that these and any other plans which he may produce have been executed by himself. He will also be required during the month he is at the college prior to the examination to draw some profiles and a field trace from given conditions.

"TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING, MILITARY SURVEYING, AND SKETCHING.

"The candidate will be required to produce a plan of not less than six square miles of country, which also he must certify to be his own work.

"RECONNOISSANCE.

"To be executed while at the college, during the month previous to the examination, as already stated.

"MILITARY ART AND HISTORY.

"The course of lectures at the Staff College is shown in the accompanying paper. As, however, the campaigns therein stated may not in all instances have been studied by candidates who have not passed through the college, they will be given an opportunity to show their knowledge of those portions of military history which they may have actually studied; and for this purpose they should send a statement of the campaigns in which they desire to be examined when applying for permission to compete.

"MILITARY ADMINISTRATION AND LAW.

"A synopsis of the lectures on this subject is enclosed.

"CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.

"Principally as applied to military science.

(By order of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief)

"JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General."

"(ENCLOSURE.)—SYNOPSIS OF THE LECTURES AT THE STAFF COLLEGE.

"ON MILITARY ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

"Recruiting.—System of.

"Organisation of the Three Arms.—Principles to be observed, combinations for field service.

"Organisation of Departments.—Commissariat, medical, and military train in time of peace and in the field.

"Equipments.—Arms and clothing, present regulations and warrants relating to; effect of equipment upon organisation and tactical manœuvres; clothing, tents, tools, &c., for field service; weight of; means of conveyance; reserve stores.

"Ammunition.—Preparation for infantry, cavalry, and artillery, carried in the field and reserve.

"Departments.—Respective duties and principles of action of each; proportion of military staff for an army in the field.

"Finance.—Pay, allowances, and pensions.

"Subsistence.—Food, forage, and allowance in kind; in field; best description and supply of.

"Medical Arrangements.—Formation of and supplies of hospitals; ambulances.

"Transport.—Proportion in the field; best description; distribution.

"The respective duties of the different departments illustrated in considering the following subjects, viz.:—

"Embarcation.—Arrangements for; estimate of time; tonnage required for infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

"Duties on board ship.

"Disembarcation.—Arrangements for; estimate of time.

"March.—Order of; extent; time.

"Encampment.—Selection and formation."

"MILITARY LAW.

"The lectures on military legislation have comprised the following subjects:—Necessity of a distinct code from that of Civil Law; considerations of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War; persons subject to the Act; convention, jurisdiction, and powers of courts-martial; appointments and duties of president, members, and officiating Judge Advocate; framing charges; preliminaries to trial; form and procedure of trial; duties of prosecution; nature of evidence; defence; finding and sentence.

"MILITARY ART AND HISTORY.

Waterloo Campaign, Blenheim Campaign, Battle of Blenheim, Campaign of 1757, Marengo Campaign, Battle of Marengo, Battles of Prague, Kollin, Rosbach, and Leuthen, Battle of Salamanca and Vittoria, Napoleon's Passage of Danube (1809), Radetzky's Campaign (1848), Radetzky's Campaign (1849), Passage of the Douro, Resumé of Peninsular Campaigns up to 1812, Campaign of 1813 in the Peninsula, 1813 and 1814, in the South of France, and 1814 in France (Napoleon's).

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,

Four o'clock.

ANNEXATION OF SAVOY AND NICE.

Genoa, June 7.—Immediately after the annexation of Nice and Savoy, France will address a note to the Powers notifying the fact, and demanding a reply of recognition of the annexation by Europe.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

Frankfort Thursday.—The French Government has requested the Belgian Cabinet to make proposals with the object of concluding a commercial treaty.

Queenstown, Thursday, June 7.—The Liverpool New York, and City of Philadelphia Company's screw-steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool, arrived here this afternoon. Took on board full complement of passengers, latest telegrams, &c., and proceeded on her voyage at three p.m.

THE REFORM BILL.

The *Globe* says there is no portion of the Cabinet more convinced of the mischief which would ensue from a rejection of the Reform Bill than the Ministry, who are sedulously represented to the public as viewing it with repugnance. Whether the division of to-night be taken on a question of procrastination in the shape of a motion of adjournment, or a motion levelled directly at the existence of the bill like Mr. Mackinnon's resolution. To-morrow will tell us to a man those who are in favour of Reform, and those who are against it. It should be distinctly understood that those rals who vote with the member for Rye this evening are taking the grave step of stopping all Parliamentary Reform, and of directly negativing one of the best measures of the session. The serious character of such a course can be hardly over-estimated. Those who undertake it must be willing to accept the responsibility of the result which will ensue.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.

London, Thursday, June 7th.—The committee appointed to consider the allegations in the petition against the election of Mr. M'Cormick, for Londonderry met yesterday. Mr. S. Fitzgerald was in the chair.

The committee appointed to try the merits of the petition against Mr. Calcutt for the county of Clare met yesterday evening. Mr. Mellor in the chair.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The report has been issued to-day of the select committee appointed to inquire into the operation and effect of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (1854). They recommend its renewal for five years, subject to a great number of additions and alterations, which are enumerated in the report.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Yesterday.

The Trustees and Mortgagees Bill, and the Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Bill were read a third time and passed.

Sir J. BARNARD'S Act Repeal Bill was read a second time.

Lord TYNEHAM moved a resolution that the House, desiring a settlement of the great question of Parliamentary Reform, and for the safety of the country, was willing to give its most careful consideration to the petitions presented to it in favour of manhood suffrage and vote by ballot as the broadest basis of electoral franchise. The resolutions contained other clauses preventing vagrant and improper characters from being put upon the register. He proceeded to develope his views, amidst the general amusement of the House, declaring that universal suffrage was the object towards which their deliberations ought to tend, though at present they might be contented with household suffrage.

Lord GRANVILLE briefly opposed the motion, which was negatived without a division.

The House adjourned at 7-5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Yesterday.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

ADJOURNED DEBATE—THE REFORM BILL.

Mr. BLAKE asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in the event of a measure of amelioration of representation of the people passing during the present session for England alone, a dissolution and general election for Great Britain and Ireland would take place, to be followed by passing of the bills for the amendment of the representation of the people for those countries?

Lord J. RUSSELL said, when her Majesty was advised to dissolve Parliament, the dissolution extended to Scotland and Ireland.

Mr. BRADY asked whether, if the English Reform Bill became law before the Scotch and Irish, the dissolution would take place previously to those last becoming law?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied the dissolution was altogether a prerogative of the Crown.

In reply to Mr. Baillie,

Lord J. RUSSELL said he intended, after the night's Reform debate was closed, to propose the withdrawal of the Scotch and Irish bills.

On the other order of the day for resuming the debate on the motion for going into Committee on the Reform Bill,

Sir J. FERGUSON said he had given notice of his intention to move that the committee of the bill be postponed till after the second reading of the Irish and Scotch bills. Finding this motion was irregular, he should move the adjournment of the debate. He attacked the principle of the Bill itself, and the piecemeal legislation adopted by the Ministry in carrying out that principle. All the evils he apprehended would be greatly aggravated unless the bills were dealt with at the same time.

Colonel DICKSON protested against the conduct adopted towards Ireland in the matter. After the [illegible]

Budget which had been proposed by the Minister. The House would be better occupied in discussing the finances of the country than the adoption of the bill.

Sir G. GREY could only regard the conduct of the Opposition as another attempt to delay the bill, after all other pretexts had been exhausted. He denounced this mode of treating a measure which no one had the courage to meet by a direct negative. He could not believe that any party in that House would seriously have opposed going into committee, after having agreed to the principle of the bill; still less could he conceive how any Reformer would adopt a course so opposite to his principles.

Lord J. MANNERS remarked, on this last observation, that it proved where its difficulty lay. It was in the opinion of members on the Ministerial side that the Government found its chief opposition. It was not the Conservative party, but the Ministers, who were responsible for delay. The progress of Reform was truly chargeable with insincerity in the mode of dealing with it. It was the Government who had now to answer for a discontented Parliament and a deluded people.

Sir T. COLEBROOK, while admitting that Scotland was not fairly dealt with, would not, on that account, delay the progress of the bill.

Mr. LONGFIELD, after blaming the delay which had occurred, urged that all the previous measures should be dealt with in one bill.

Mr. INGRAM demanded a distinct declaration whether Government would consent to any proposal for raising the borough franchise above the standard of the bill.

Mr. P. WATLINGTON opposed the bill, both in detail and principle: he pointed out the inconsistency of Lord J. Russell in this and other matters, and denounced from his speeches the views of Mr. Bright.

Mr. ALCOCK admitted the apparent apathy of the country, and said it was in reality due to excess of confidence, which would be forfeited if Government or the House disappointed the country in its just expectations. Referring to the reported speeches of Lords Grey and Derby, he declared the imputations they contained against the working classes to be most unfair and unjust.

Mr. C. BRUCE did not believe that the withdrawal of the bill would produce any such results. At all events, justice, as well as policy, demanded that Scotland should be put on a level with England.

Mr. BAXTER thought that, by forwarding the enactment of a Reform Bill for England, they would only do what was best towards ensuring one for Scotland.

Mr. GEORGE regretted that in the question of Reform the different sections of the United Kingdom had been separated. The three bills ought to proceed and pass.

Mr. PEASE vindicated the right of the working class to the franchise.

After a few remarks from Mr. STERLING,

The LORD ADVOCATE opposed the motion for adjournment. It was impossible to take three Reform bills into consideration simultaneously; one must have priority. The Government were most anxious to proceed with the Scotch and Irish bills, and wished only that the members who seem so impatient on that point would help them to get into committee on the measure before the House.

Mr. WHITESIDE argued that if the English bill were passed, all discussion on Irish and Scotch bills would become useless. The new representation would be satisfied, and whatever right to new members might be established on behalf of Ireland and Scotland, there would be no seats to give away.

Mr. BRIGHT denounced the interminable amendments and frivolous delays which had been interposed to prevent the progress of the bill. The question was whether the House was willing to pass any Reform bill of any sort during the present session. He proceeded to discuss the general question, and cited many facts, showing the advance of the working classes in education and wealth. These classes had generally expressed their satisfaction with the bill brought in by the Government, and he implored the House to pass a measure which was in every way safe.

Sir H. CAIRNS reverted to the question which, he said, was specially before the House—viz., whether the English and Irish bills would be proceeded with at the same time as the English. He contended that no necessity existed for such a course to be observed.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reviewing the course adopted towards the Reform Bill, said the measure had been delayed by the superabundant gift of tongues by its opponents. He asked the House to answer the plain question whether it was proper to pass a bill for reform of the representation during the present or future sessions. The Opposition, when themselves in office, had accepted the principles of Reform, and this conduct was not straightforward in now attempting to defeat it by delay. All their objections related to matters of detail, and ought, in consistency, to be discussed in committee. The motion then under discussion for adjournment of the debate was one of a series of delay, and was designed only to delay and frustrate the progress of the measure. It was based upon the assumption that the Government had abandoned the Scotch and Irish Reform Bills. This was untrue, and he contended that no inconvenience would arise from postponing these bills till another session, and there was no time to pass them this year. The course pursued by the Opposition with regard to the Bill was unworthy of a great political party. He hoped the bill would, nevertheless, be carried to a successful conclusion before the end of the Session.

Mr. DISRAELI argued at great length that the bill of delay lay at the door of the Government, and of their partisans.

After some remarks in reply from Lord JOHN RUSSELL,

The House divided, when the numbers were, for adjournment of debate, 248; against it, 269; majority, 21.

Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE moved that the House stand adjourn.

The division was immediately taken, when the motion for adjournment was again negatived by 267 to 222. Majority 45.

The motion for adjournment was however renewed, and Lord Palmerston assenting, the debate was adjourned to Monday next.

The order for the second reading of the Scotch and Irish Reform Bill was discharged.

The other business was disposed of and the House adjourned at 3.5. a.m.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN, THURSDAY.—Arrived—Mie Figlie, from Lisbon, for Cork. Off—Maria Burrin, Maselle de Cuba, from London. Sailed—Jenny Ie, Newport.

WATERFORD, THURSDAY—Arrived—Shamrock, Bristol; Prince of Paris, Milford. Sailed—Samuel and Elizabeth, Padstow; Flora, Port Talbot; Camilla, Liverpool; Courier, Milford.

ASCOT RACES—JUNE 7.

New Stakes—Brawn Duchess, 1st; Wing, 2nd.

Second Plate—Homer, 1st; Avalanche, 2nd; Ben Webster, 3rd. Seven ran.

Plate 100 Sovs.—Gibraltar, 1st; Wee Polly, 2nd.

Palace Stakes—Tom Bowlins, 1st; Squint, 2nd. Four ran.

Plate 100 Sovs—Amsterdam, 1st; Recorder, 2nd. Eight ran.

Plate—Confectioner, 1st; Lecontes, 2nd.

Sweepstakes—Stockade, 1st; Barrabas, 2nd. Three ran.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Northumberland Plate—5 to 1 agst Field (offered); 9 to 1 agst Gladiolus (taken); 10 to 1 agst Tiger (offered); 12 to 1 agst First Lord (offered).

OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE, AND DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

The Dublin University meeting in support of the Zambesi mission was held yesterday in the Examination Hall of Trinity College, at half past two o'clock. The meeting was numerously and influentially attended. The chair was taken by the LORD JUSTICE OF APPEAL, Vice Chancellor of the University.

Amongst those present we observed—

The Provost, Dr. Todd, Dr. Salmon, Dr. Jellett, Dr. Graves, Dr. Macnecce, Mr. Poole, Dr. Carson, Dr. Butcher, Dr. Lloyd, Serjeant Lawson, Rev. Mr. Carlisle, Rev. Michael Ferrar, Dr. Gayer, Rev. Mr. Hancock, Rev. G. B. Wheeler, &c.

The proceedings having been opened by the Rev. Dr. Carson with prayer,

The Vice-Chancellor said—Mr. Provost, ladies and gentlemen, I beg, before we proceed with the business of this meeting, to acknowledge the sense of the honour which has been conferred upon me by asking me to preside at it. Whether I consider it as a mark of personal confidence or of regard to my position as Vice-Chancellor of this University, I clearly appreciate its value, and feel the obligation of promoting, to the utmost of my power, the great and important cause for which we are assembled. (Hear, hear.) The object of this cause is no less than the diffusion to the most benighted nation upon earth the benefits of the knowledge and the blessings of religion; and I trust, and have good confidence in the assurance of Dr. Livingstone, that amongst the consequences attending such a work will be the final and speedy extermination of the barbarous and merciless slave-trade. (Applause.) The Venerable Charles Mackenzie, Archdeacon of the Mariteburg (Natal), and intended head of the new mission, came forward to propose the following resolution, and was received with loud applause:—

"That the discoveries of Dr. Livingstone have opened a new and important field for the spread of Christianity and civilisation in Central Africa." He said it was very important that the two points stated in the resolution should be kept before them distinctly, and yet in the order of subordination in which they were presented. The majority of missionary projects which had been conceived in this age had failed, in many instances, to a successful issue, exclusively for their object the christianising of the people to whom they were sent; but the present project was based on the principle that Christianity, when introduced alone would not be of itself essential as the introduction and propagation of humanity, combined with the object of civilising a people is in itself a self-subsistent object. (Hear, hear.) By assisting to remove the obstacles which lie in the spread of Christianity, on account of the want of civilisation, they were assisting the introduction of Christianity, and this was the force which it meant to employ. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. Dr. Livingstone having pointed out on the map the position of Africa, on which the mission was to operate, proceeded to say that, when you and next October, accompanied by a medical man, and three or four others. This was not an expedition, as it was stated; but from the experience of Dr. Livingstone he came to the conclusion that it was safe to venture out with the people. Dr. Livingstone had spoken of the people with the greatest confidence, and he (the speaker) was sure that the Christians from the University would be prepared to support the mission. (Hear, hear.) They would be expected to pay their own expenses. (Hear, hear.) They would be supported by the people to whom they were about to go. (Hear, hear.) They would send up their prayer and praise to God from within their new church, and this, he hoped, would induce the natives in their curiosity to inquire what they were doing, and why it was they were so different from them. They had no worship of any kind of a Supreme Being, but their minds were certainly occupied with the thoughts of this world, the means of providing for their food and raiment, and what was necessary for their bodily comforts, and with the occasional thought of the spirits of those who were departed from them, and whom they regarded with some respect and with some fear also. The existence of a Supreme Being was the very first point which they should introduce to their attention in their teaching, and this, he conceived, would be better accomplished by the external practices of religion, than by the mere preachings which they were to give to them. (Hear, hear.) They would be provided with the means of constructing new buildings, and the best plan he conceived to lay out for them would be to select an elevated site, in a square form, having their college chapel on one side, on another their public room, on another the library, and another side the sleeping apartments. Each of these buildings could be constructed in a temporary way for immediate use, and until they had an opportunity of replacing them in succession by more substantial buildings. (Hear, hear.) They would be accompanied by a medical man, not only for the sake of their own health, but also in order to be able at once to have some one at hand to prescribe for any of the natives who might fall sick, and as an act of charity towards them in the time of pain and sickness; thus following the example of our blessed Lord, who went about the country not only teaching by word of mouth, but also relieving those who were afflicted by bodily disease. (Hear, hear.) This, he conceived, would induce the natives to at once believe in their good intentions, and also in their superior skill, and the more readily to listen to their teaching in matters which were at present beyond their knowledge and experience. (Hear, hear.) Lastly, they had to undertake the most important part of their work. The education of the people so as to prepare their minds for the belief of the Gospel of God which has been revealed to us. The people spoke their own native language correctly, but they would have to impart to them that ordinary instruction which was afforded in the English village school. Judging from the experience which he had on this subject, derived from the missionary station at Natal, he believed that their efforts would be very successful, because the language and habits of the people whom they were about to visit were very similar to those of that station. If they took Natal as a basis of success, the importance of the mission to Central Africa would not be overrated. It was a great opening which had been made by the providence of God, and they in this country should not allow so important a field to pass by unoccupied. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that that meeting would take the matter up actively and earnestly, and that they would accord to this mission the benefit of their assistance in every way, but particularly that they would offer up to God their earnest and sincere prayers to God on its behalf. He hoped that in their own day they would have the gratification of hearing of the sweet results which had been gathered in this important missionary field. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Jellett said he seconded the resolution with sincere pleasure. He expressed his gratification at the cordial union which existed between the three universities on this subject. It augured the best prospect of success for the undertaking, that not only this missionary enterprise, but all enterprises of a similar character, had been objected to on the ground that there were objects nearer home which claimed our attention. If they were to decide this question by authority, it would be found that the men who gave most abroad were the men who gave most at home. All men were convinced that the spiritual welfare of mankind was the greatest of all objects; but what would they think if the rich inhabitants of Dublin had become so religious that their hospitals were starving from want of support, and yet that would be the legitimate consequence of the argument urged against missionary enterprise abroad. He would not confine himself to a mere *argumentum ad absurdum*, but broadly state that it was never intended that we should confine our charity to a small number of objects. They would not, if they considered the researches of Dr. Livingstone, be wrong in assigning the highest place to his discovery, that in the interior of Africa there existed a region where a European could live. This was one element of success. Another element of success was the natural advantages which the country afforded, for when they made civilisation the handmaid of the introduction of Christianity, there was nothing which could better forward their efforts. (Hear, hear.) The slave trade had been attempted to be put down by the most expensive process, but it had failed. They should show that this abominable traffic was not only hateful in the sight of God, but that for the interests of those engaged in it it would not, to use a vulgar phrase, pay, and that it was a bad use to make of a fellow-creature. (Hear, hear.) He believed they would do the work in hand more effectively, because they endeavoured at the same time to extend the benefits of earthly civilisation, and that the people amongst whom they intended to labour would not consider that their earthly happiness was neglected, or their earthly comforts uncared for, because they were also looking beyond the things that were temporal, and labouring to spread among them the Gospel of Jesus Christ. (Applause.)

The Chairman put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. Laurell, of Oxford, proposed the following resolution in an eloquent speech:—"That the objects spoken of in the first resolution can be best secured by the establishment of a small industrial colony, as the centre from which true religion and lawful commerce, under the Divine blessing, be would extended among the nations."

The Rev. Mr. Pollock seconded the resolution, which having been put from the chair, was adopted *nem. con.*

The Rev. Dr. Butcher proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Serjeant Lawson, and passed unanimously:—"That this undertaking has peculiar claims on the Universities, and that for the purpose of promoting it, the committee be directed to communicate with the members of our University and the public generally, and ask their support."

The Vice-Chancellor was then moved from the chair, and the Rev. Dr. Butcher having been called thereto, a unanimous vote of thanks on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, seconded by Dr. Churchill, was accorded to the Vice-Chancellor.

The Rev. Dr. Butcher having said prayer, the meeting separated.

THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the members of the Reception and Lodgings Committee was held in the General Lecture-room, on Tuesday, to receive a second report of the arrangements in progress for the meeting of this association in Oxford. The Professor of Botany, Dr. Danbeny, was voted to the chair.

The Master of University College, the Mayor of Oxford, the Sheriff of Oxford, Professor Phillips, Professor Westwood, the local secretaries, Rev. W. Hedley, Professor Donkin, Rev. E. C. Woolcoombe, Rev. H. B. Walton, Rev. J. Slatter, Rev. W. Chambers, Aldermen Sadler, Dudley, Warde, and Towle, Messrs. Coombe and J. H. Parker, and a large number of members of the university were present.

The following report was read by Mr. H. J. Smith, of Balliol College, one of the honorary secretaries:—

"In conformity with the resolution at a former meeting, a circular letter of invitation has been issued to all the members of the association to the number of upwards of 2,000. The tenor of the answers induces the committee to believe that the meeting will be well attended by the representatives of science in England as well as from abroad. It is now thought desirable to place the Reception-room in the Town-hall, instead of the Divinity School. The Town-hall occupies a very central position; it can be kept open till any hour at night, and it is not inconveniently situated with respect to the railways; but as it is a little remote from the museum and the schools in which the sectional meetings will be held, it is thought advisable to obtain permission to employ the Radcliffe Library as an inquiring room, for the purpose of supplying information during the progress of the meeting. The Divinity School will thus be rendered available for use as a section-room. The proceedings will commence on Wednesday, the 27th of June, at four o'clock p.m., with the opening address of the president. This address will be delivered at the Sheldonian Theatre. The hours from eleven to three on the five following weekdays (that is, from Thursday 28th, to Tuesday, July 3, inclusive) will be occupied with the proceedings of the sections; on two of the afternoons (Friday, June 29, and Monday, July 2) there will be general discourses in the Sheldonian Theatre, at four o'clock. The second of these, the subject of which will be the "Present state of our knowledge of the physical condition of the sun," will be delivered by Professor Walker. It has not yet been settled by whom the first general lecture is to be given. The evenings of the five days already mentioned (with the exception of Saturday) it is proposed to occupy with soirees in the University Museum. Arrangements have been made (with the consent of the museum authorities) for lighting with gas the central area. The best of these evenings will be especially devoted to the exhibition of microscopes; and Dr. Acland and Mr. Lowe, of Exeter College, who have kindly undertaken the care of this exhibition, have received numerous promises of assistance from several of the most eminent microscopists and opticians throughout the country. Another evening will be occupied with electrical experiments, which it is proposed to exhibit at intervals during the evening in the general lecture-room. The afternoons and evening of Saturday are left open to allow strangers to visit the neighbourhood of Oxford. The concluding meeting will take place on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 4, in the Sheldonian Theatre. The inquiring rooms have been actively employed in making preparations for the accommodation of visitors. Answers have been received to a circular from about 200 lodging-house keepers, offering accommodation for more than 700 persons. But the lodging committee perceive with regret that there is a great inequality in the prices asked. At the principal hotels sitting-rooms are offered by the proprietors at 4s. per diem during the meeting, and bed-rooms at 3s. But this moderate scale of charges has not been uniformly adopted by the lodging-house keepers, whose prices in too many instances are excessive. Many of the colleges are disposed to offer the use of some of their rooms during the meeting. They will be able to accommodate in this way upwards of 200 persons, so as at once to maintain the character of the university for hospitality, and also to exercise a very considerable check on any tendency to unduly high prices on the part of the lodging-house keepers. Mr. Griffith, of the Clarendon, has kindly undertaken to provide in the great room of that hotel an overnight breakfast and dinner for ladies and gentlemen, at a charge by association tickets, at the much reasonable rate of 8s. per head for breakfast and 4s. for dinner. The principal sub proprietors have agreed to a fixed and very moderate scale of charges for distances within the limits of the city. From and after Friday next a clerk will be permanently retained in the Radcliffe Library during the hours for which it is open. The early time of the year will, no doubt, prevent many persons from attending; but, on the other hand, the general attractiveness of Oxford, and its easy accessibility from so many parts of England, induce the committee to believe that this meeting will be no less successful and no less numerously attended than its predecessors. The following are the names of foreign and English men of science who have already announced their intention of being present at the meeting—Foreigners: M. de la Rive, of Geneva; M. Otto Struve, Pulkowa, Mr. B. Pierce, and Professor Draper, New York; M. Hermanne Schlagintwert, M. Robert, M. Gustave Plarr, Dr. Eberty, M. Verdet, Paris; M. Geinitz, Dresden; M. Favre, Geneva; Professor Baumer, Bonn. British visitors: Lord Wrottesley (president), Earl of Ducie, Earl Rosse, Lord Enniskillen, Professor Adams, of Cambridge; Dr. Andrews, of Belfast; Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P.; Sir David Brewster, Professor Boole, Dr. Booth, Dr. Beale, of King's College, London; Professor Bunk, Dr. Chambers, of Leeds; Mr. Darwin, Mr. Darwin, Rev. J. Barnabas, Admiral Fitzroy, Dr. Faraday, Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester; Mr. P. L. Sclater, Professor Graves, of Queen's College, Cork; Mr. Hunter, President of the Geological Society, London; Professor Jellett, of Queen's College, Cork; Professor Huxley, Professor Kelland, Dr. Hooker, Sir W. S. Harris, Dr. Lee, Professor R. Jukes, Dublin; Dr. Lee, of Hartwell; Sir C. Lyell, Dr. Lloyd, Trinity College, Dublin; Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Captain M'Leod, Mr. Nasmyth, Captain Sherard Osborne, Mr. Pengelly, Professor Quickett, Dr. Roget, Professor Rankine, of Glasgow; Mr. Nassau, senr.; Professor Stokes, of Cambridge; Professor Sedgwick, the Dean of Westminster, Dr. Whewell, Professor Way, Professor Willis, of Cambridge.

Correspondence.

THE METROPOLITAN HALL.—SPECIAL SERVICES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In answer to your correspondent "Revival," I can inform him that nothing will gratify the committee more than having all the rectors, and, indeed, the clergy of every denomination in this city, to assist in these services.

It is well for the public to know that these services are chiefly intended for non-Church-going persons, and that the unanimous testimony of the many kind friends who have taken part in them is that their churches have had several of that class added to them. In no case, so far as I can learn, has there been the contrary in any of the churches in this city. Many have stated to me, and to others of the committee, that the meetings have been, under the Divine blessing to them, and their being able to attend them when they could not attend any church.

It is but justice to state that it is through the indefatigable and untiring exertions of the Rev. Thomas Scott these services are principally sustained. If all clergymen followed his noble example, we should soon see our churches overflowing, and new ones building.

Hoping your correspondent will kindly furnish me with the names of any clergymen who have not yet assisted in these services, but are willing to do so, that they may be invited.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. NEILSON,
18, Eccles-street.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

(Before Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Stuart.)

Nottidge *v.* Prince.

The motions having been soon disposed of, the hearing of this cause was proceeded with, and occupied the court up to its rising. The bill was filed by Mr. Ralph Clarke Nottidge, as the administrator of his late sister, Miss Louisa Jane Nottidge, against Henry James Prince, now the head of the Agapemone, in the parish of Spaxton, near Bridgewater, for recovery from the defendant a sum of £5,728 three per cent. annuities, on the ground that it formed part of the personal estate of Miss L. J. Nottidge, and that it had been transfered by her into the defendant's name, through the exercise of undue influence on his part over her, and when she was under his spiritual ascendancy, and in a state of religious delusion with respect to him. The following are some further extracts from the defendant's evidence:—

"I am called 'beloved' in the Agapemone, and nothing else. I have called myself 'servant of the Lord.' I have said to others that God has through me opened His counsel and purpose . . . . . God began to develope His counsel and purpose to me some years before the Agapemone existed.

"Question—Have you represented yourself to others as the medium between God and the person to whom you were developing His purpose?

"Answer—I suppose it must be so, because I have been for many years developing the purposes of God. I have declared that the Holy Ghost, by me, did close the day of grace and introduce the judgment. I have declared and mean that the Holy Ghost spake by me. The name of Agapemone was given to certain buildings in 1847 or 1848. The Holy Ghost declared by me the testimony of Jesus, 'Behold he cometh,' in 1845. . . . . Three of the sisters Nottidge were married, one to Mr. Chichester, one to Mr. Price, and one to Mr. Cobbe. They all married after I became acquainted with them. They all married persons who were associated with me, and whose opinions were the same as mine. . . . . I suppose I must say that these three ladies married through my instrumentality, inasmuch as they married through my telling them that it was the will of God that they should so marry. . . . . They had not known any of those men before I became acquainted with them. . . . . Louisa, at the end of 1845 or beginning of 1846 requested me more than once to accept her money. She believed all that I have told you. She believed that I had special revelations upon particular subjects. . . . . She gave me her money without any promise of Miss Aylward, and not done for the interest. The first I heard of the gift of the money was after she had given it. . . . . I took no means to learn whether I ought to accept it.

Mr. Bacon, for the defendant, Henry James Prince, said that the case, but for the prejudices which, perhaps, not unnaturally existed respecting the sect, was a simple one. What was the short fact? In May, 1848, a lady, who for seventeen months immediately preceding, had been, through the instrumentality of her mother, one of her brother, Mr. E. P. Nottidge, now deceased, and her brother-in-law, Mr. Ripley, confined in a private madhouse, upon her being released from its thraldom, resorted to a place where two of her married sisters were living happily, and in conjunction with their husbands, and there executed an intention and desire long before entertained by her of transferring the stock, the subject of this suit. She had reason to know that she would live at the Agapemone in tranquility and freedom, and in the security of those friends and relations whom she loved best. She accordingly transferred her property to Prince, believing that in doing so, she contributed to a sort of common stock, which was to be distributed in works of piety and charity. With respect to the lady's insanity, she had subsequently to her release brought two actions, one against her brother, the late Mr. E. P. Nottidge, and her brother-in-law, Mr. Ripley, for false imprisonment in taking her to and keeping her at the asylum, and the other against Mr. Ripley for the recovery of the sum of £374, which he had deducted from her money in his hands, and paid in respect of her expenses at the asylum. In the former she recovered a sum of £50 as damages, and in the latter she recovered the amount for which she had brought her action with costs. There was an end, therefore, of the alleged insanity. But then it had been said by the plaintiff that the result of both actions would have been different had Mrs. Thomas been examined as a witness in them, which it was true she had not been, and it was said that she had been deterred from giving evidence by the following letter, which she received from her husband while the actions were pendings—

"The Agapemone, Nov. 2, 1848.

"Agnes,—Whilst I thought you followed your unhappy course quietly I did not feel disposed to interfere with you; but since it has come to my knowledge that you have spoken wickedly of God's holy truth, and declared gross and scandalous lies of those I most honour, love, and esteem, I am resolved to adopt a different course towards you. How wretched is your condition! Given up to your own wicked heart, you love and make a lie, and drink in as sweet food for your malice the vilest and most disgusting scandal. Shame on you! It is out of the abundance of your own carnal heart that your mouth speaketh. Oh! Agnes, what hath you lost! However, I write merely to inform you of my determination concerning you. God is, I know Him, deep, pure, holy, gentle love. I am His, and He is mine. You are mine, and I am resolved to use the authority God has given me to put a stop to your lying slanders; and for this purpose I can, and will, compel you to live where and how I please, and subject to my will and authority. Through God's pure love to me, I have hitherto yielded to you the greatest indulgence; and you have abused the liberty and independence I trusted you with, as you have abused your other blessings. I have therefore felt the necessity of making you aware that I can and will direct your life; and this I will cause you to know by my actions, and not only by my words. Should you write again, or speak so knowingly, contrary to my wishes and to the truth, I will immediately remove your residence, and to take the child under my own eye, and superintend the expenditure of the money for God's glory. I do not know that under any circumstances I shall look over your gross and selfish abuse of my forbearance towards you. Concerning the child, learn that I will do with it as God shall guide me—God who is love, holy, undefiled love, but who could wither the pride and independence of your heart in one moment. As to my immediate conduct towards you personally, it will depend on yourself; for be sure I will do what I may deem good after this warning, without giving you any further notice. But beyond conception by the knowledge of God in His pure, holy, and unchanging love and truth, I abide,

"Brother THOMAS."

She felt persuaded—and the evidence for the defence showed this—that it was in the hope of keeping her money in the family that she had been placed in confinement, and by getting rid of her money and transferring it to Prince she knew that she got rid of all inducement on their part to again place her in confinement.

Mr. Smale, who was with Mr. Bacon for the defendant, commenced his address shortly before the court rose.

LIVE TROUT CAUGHT IN EDINBURGH CASTLE.—On Thursday last, the water in the large tank in the Castle having been run off for the purpose of executing some repairs, one of the workmen engaged in removing the silt from the bottom caught a live trout six inches long. The trout must have come through the pipe from the reservoir of the Pentland Hills; and as the tank had not been cleaned since its erection seven years ago, the fish has probably passed several years in solitary confinement.

Law Intelligence.

CHANCERY APPEAL COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Justice of Appeal.)

"THE DEATH OF CHATTERTON."

Turner *v.* Robinson.

At the sitting of the court, the Lord Chancellor delivered judgment in this case, with the facts of which the public are so familiar. Having adverted to the general principles which govern the copyright in books and works of art, he said that the latter species of property resembled that with the parent who produced these works, so long as he kept them private or under any restraint he chose to impose for the purpose. It was conceded in this case that the exclusive right of property in the picture entitled "The Death of Chatterton" remained in Mr. Turner up to the point of publication, and it was contended that the moment publication took place of a work such as the present, from that moment forward the whole world acquired the right of disseminating as many copies of the work as they could make by any means whatever. It was said that this work was published several times—first, at the exhibition of the Royal Academy in London; secondly, at the exhibition in Manchester; thirdly, by the publication of a woodcut in the *National Magazine*; and, lastly, by the exhibition at Mr. Cranfield's establishment, in this city. Mr. Turner being in possession of the picture under the circumstances which had been stated in the course of the argument, brought it to Dublin for the purpose of exhibiting it to the public at large, with a view to getting subscribers to an an engraving of the work. It was therefore contended that such a publication had taken place as to give the public the privilege claimed by Mr. Robinson, the respondent. Mr. Robinson's case was that he did not make stereoscopic copies of this work at all, but got up a scene in his own house, and from that scene had the stereoscopic copies complained of taken. His (the Lord Chancellor) would not stop to inquire how far that might be allowable, but the question was—was it allowable under the circumstances of this case? Mr. Robinson did not pretend to say he did not take his ideas of this scenic performance from the picture in question; on the contrary, he admitted that he saw it; that he had so arranged his scene as to represent the design and subject of the picture. He visited it in Grafton-street, and he did not say that he believed even he had liberty to sit in Cranfield's to copy it. It was perfectly plain he knew he had no such liberty. Mr. Turner swore that he published, on the 2nd May, an advertisement of the exhibition, and caution against violating what he termed his copyright. Mr. Robinson made an affidavit subsequently, and did not deny or admit that he had seen this advertisement, and it would have been very satisfactory if reference had been made in his affidavit to the advertisement. He (the Chancellor) wished now to refer to the nature of the exhibition in London and Manchester. In the view the court took of the case, it was not necessary to decide the conditions upon which such exhibitions were held. The inquiries directed by the Master of the Rolls on this point seemed to him to be irrelevant. There was no doubt these exhibitions did give a certain amount of privilege to the public. Any man who visited them not only might describe the paintings to his friends, but might go further, and write a full account of them in the newspapers. The most minute observation that the most accurately critical eye can make and the most perfect memory can retain could be given to the world, the next morning, of every picture and object in the exhibition. The *terminus a quo* of every copyright privilege was the publication; and it was, practically speaking, works of art such as busts and pictures designed for being placed in the public streets, or in the open air, were not otherwise published than by being sent to these exhibitions. He apprehended there was no question whatever that a person who sent a work of sculpture to an exhibition, published it so as to initiate the *terminus a quo* of his copyright. So far, therefore, as a public exhibition in an academy afforded a man the means of making representations of any object in it, either on paper or on canvas, or in print, or in the form of a stereoscopic work, it appeared to him difficult to restrain the public. The question then comes around to this, what was the position of the party after he got back his picture from the exhibition? He had the same chattel over again, and no man could use it without his permission. What was the character of the exhibition at Mr. Cranfield's establishment; and how far had it taken place under the circumstances to prevent Mr. Robinson, or any one else, to make use of that picture when so exhibited there? Mr. Robinson did not pretend that he had permission to take copies of the picture; but, on the contrary, it was perfectly plain he knew he had not. The picture was exhibited at Cranfield's for one and sole object. The documents which were distributed about the room showed what was the object of that publication. Had Mr. Robinson sufficient reason to know that the object of the exhibition was to get subscribers to an engraving, and not for the purpose of allowing him to take photographic copies? He was satisfied from the facts of the case that Mr. Robinson knew he had no such privilege, because in one of his advertisements he admitted that if he did so he would have been guilty of piracy in the common acceptation of the term. The judgment of the court was, that the order for the continuance of the injunction pronounced by the Master of the Rolls against Mr. Robinson should be confirmed, but without giving the respondent the costs of the appeal.

The Lord Justice of Appeal concurred in the reasons assigned for the confirming of the order for the continuance of the injunction by the Lord Chancellor, and said it was not necessary for that court to prosecute inquiries which had been directed by the Master of the Rolls, respecting the terms on which paintings were exhibited in England.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

Crawford *v.* Gordon.

The arguments in this case were resumed at the sitting of the court.

The Master of the Rolls, at their close, made an order whereby he declared that the order of the Master from which the appeal was brought should not be binding where it was at variance with his order. He preferred declaring this to setting aside the decree of the Master. The costs of the appeal should abide the costs of the cause.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Full Court.)

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

The Queen, at the prosecution of Maria Mathews, *v.* Miss Margaret Aylward.

The hearing of this case was resumed at the sitting of the Court.

Mr. Wm. Sidney proceeded to argue the case on behalf of the defendant. He said it had gone forth to the public that the name of the infant Mary Mathews had been changed, at the instance of Miss Aylward, for the purpose of baffling the court, and preventing the mother from recovering possession of her own offspring. He denied that imputation, and submitted there was no evidence before the court to warrant the observation. The motives which influenced her to change the name to Mary Farrell were not for the purpose of baffling the court. It was done in furtherance of a good intention, and not for the purpose of committing a fraud or an unnatural character against the mother of that offspring. There was conclusive evidence in the case that the fact of the name being changed was well known to all the parties connected with St. Bridget's Orphanage, and the reason why it was changed. Were they then to be told that an act done openly and above board was a fraud upon the part of Miss Aylward, and done for the express purpose of baffling the search of the mother? Counsel here read a transcript of the entry in the books of the orphanage, as to the receiving of the infant, and the changing of the name, and continued to say it was strongly contested upon the other side that the name was changed solely for the purpose of baffling the court, whereas the change of the name was made two or three months before any legal proceedings were instituted in the matter. The letter of the Rev. Mr. M'Cabe contained on the face of it the information which Miss Aylward just received as to the parentage of the child. The following is the letter:—

"Francis-street, Feast of the Annunciation.

"MY DEAR MISS AYLWARD,—You may remember that I was speaking to you some time ago about a little child whose father died at St. Vincent's Hospital, and whose mother was away beyond the seas. The case is this:—The mother was and is a Protestant. She left her husband to take a situation. Her family are zealous Protestants, and very anxious to secure the children. A short time before the woman went away, an infant child was carried away beyond the father's power; so that up to his death he never could trace it. This occurred in London, and the poor man, fearing that his other two children might be spirited away in the same manner, was in the habit of carrying this little thing in his arms everywhere, even to the place where he worked, outside London. Still fearing that in spite of all his caution the children might be stolen, he came to Dublin, where he died a few months after his return. His wife is now either in England or on her return home, and I dare say as soon as she hears of her husband's death will be in pursuit of the children. This is the history of little Mary Mathews, who stands at St. Bridget's door, asking with her sweet little eyes for St. Bridget's protection. I know the good ladies who represent our noble saint will be as kind as would be Bridget if she were present.

"Miss Aylward, excuse my importunity, and believe me, &c.,

"E. M'CABE."

Having read the letter, counsel proceeded to say that this was not an ordinary case of child-stealing, or felonious stealing for the purpose of depriving the mother of her child, actuated by some corrupt or improper motive. He (Mr. Sidney) had satisfied his own mind, and arrived at a satisfactory conclusion, that the hand which took away the child from the nurse, and forged the order for the purpose, was not the hand of a felon, or, in the common acceptation of the phrase, a child stealer. Although he strongly deprecated the act, and was not there to vindicate such conduct, still he believed the individual who took away the child was actuated by religious motives, and from a desire to carry out the sacred trust reposed in Mary Jordan by the dying father of the infant. The inference which, he submitted, the court should deduce from that simple circumstance was, that the person who so acted—sometimes intentionally, no doubt—knew well the high character of Miss Aylward, and her truthfulness, and that while she entertained her own religious and conscientious views, she would never set the authority of the court at defiance. The person who took away the child knew that if the child remained in the power of Miss Aylward, she would at once produce it before the bar of the court, and accordingly they determined to deprive her of the means of doing so. That circumstance, he submitted, spoke trumpet tongued in support of the case of his client. The learned counsel having gone *seriatim* through the several interrogatories, and commented at great length upon the answers to them, he concluded a lengthy argument by submitting that upon the entire case the court should arrive at the conclusion that Miss Aylward had purged her contempt, and cleared herself from any imputation as to fraudulent intention or disrespect in the court. The court, he submitted, could not consign his client to the cells of a prison, unless they were perfectly satisfied she had answered the interrogatories untruly, and was guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Mr. Ralph, who was with Mr. Brereton, then proceeded to reply on behalf of the prosecutrix. In the course of his argument, he said it was his duty to demonstrate to the court that Miss Aylward had not, by the manner in which she had answered the interrogatories, freed herself from the consequences of the taking away of the child. In the 19th century, it was not possible that a child could be filched away in such a manner as had been done in the present case, and that the parties who were answerable for its custody could then escape all legal responsibility. The answers to many of the questions, although they might be literally true were nevertheless substantially false. Miss Aylward was conscious that the mother was coming to seek her child, and forthwith the name was changed to Mary Farrell, and yet it was calmly asserted on her behalf, in the face of that fact, that no arrangement was made for the detention of the child. The Lord Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the court upon a former occasion, observed upon that part of the case that he would not impute any intention to the defendant. If his lordship entertained any difficulty as to imputing intentions to her then, she had freed him from that embarrassment, for she had fully admitted that she called the child Mary Farrell after a benefactress of the institution, and also to prevent the mother from obtaining possession of the child against what she believed to be the dying injunction of the father. The person who sent the child to the orphanage was the Rev. Mr. M'Cabe, and why was he not informed of the taking away of the child, if such taking away was surreptitious? So far as recent was Miss Aylward in reference to this child, that she never asked any one to institute inquiries as to the taking away, because, forsooth, she did not see how such inquiries could have been effectually made. Miss Aylward, he submitted, in none of the answers to the interrogatories, gave a sufficient or satisfactory answer; she never showed the forged letter to any one, but left it with the nurse, as she considered she would require it as a justification for having given up the infant. Her answer to each interrogatory was characterised by special pleading, and was in no way satisfactory. She does not know the individual who forged the letter, and stole the child; but her counsel on her behalf submitted that they did not regard the person who so acted in the light of a thief. He submitted she had not purged her contempt, and should be dealt with accordingly. Were they to be told her answers were comprehensive, clear, and full? The court could not hold her guiltless in the transaction, and, under all the circumstances, he submitted she could not be freed from the consequences of her act.

At the conclusion of the learned counsel's argument, the Chief Justice warmly complimented him upon the ability which he displayed.

The arguments having concluded,

The Court reserved judgment.

It is not expected judgment will be given sooner than Monday.

Counsel for the prosec

Foreign Intelligence.

ITALY—SARDINIA.

(FROM THE DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT.)

TURIN, JUNE 3.—We have received from Sicily news which the telegraph has confirmed, that the little steamer Utile has successfully landed 500 volunteers and 2,000 muskets on that island. The arms sent from America must also have reached their destination, since Garibaldi himself sends word that he no longer requires any. It is true that his principle of supplying one's self with weapons at the enemy's expense has been pretty fairly carried out this time, and this is possibly the reason why he wants no more. I have seen the brief letter in which he says this; in it he also praises the courage of the Sicilians who joined his colours, and I have likewise seen a note written by his Aide-de-camp, Turr, who communicates the sad tidings that Menotto, Garibaldi's nephew, has been seriously wounded. The death of this gallant youth would be a heavy loss, indeed; he has been the pride of his father, whose gallantry and simple habits he inherits. Among the wounded there is also the son of Manin, who was the dictator of Venice in 1848.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

The *Journal du Loiret* publishes the following letter from Palermo, written immediately after the bombardment, but before the conclusion of the armistice:—

Palermo, May 28 (on board the Vanban in the Palermo Roads).

I write to you hurriedly, and amid lively emotion. The revolution commenced here on Whitsunday. At 4 a.m. Garibaldi stormed the town at the head of his troops; he was on horseback, and in one hand carried the Italian colours. Close behind him came his Chasseurs of the Alps; they charged the Neapolitans with fixed bayonets, and drove everything before them. In less than three hours they were masters of half the town.

Driven back and defeated, the Royal troops commenced bombarding the town, and from seven o'clock on Sunday morning to three o'clock on Monday morning they never ceased throwing shot and shell into the unfortunate city, a great portion of which was set in flames.

At last, this morning (Monday), Garibaldi, who during the night had made himself master of the other half of the town, drove out the remaining troops, who, by means of boats, were enabled to effect their retreat to the fortress, which has not yet been taken. All that remains now in the hands of the Neapolitans is this fort, the palace (which the Garibaldians are at this moment attacking), and the treasury.

At five o'clock this morning the people took possession of the barracks evacuated by the troops, who had carried away everything they could with them.

This morning the Chancellor of the French Consulate found Garibaldi sitting on the steps of a marble fountain in the centre of the town.

Garibaldi had a map on his knees, or rather a plan of Palermo, which he was studying to combine his attacks. He sent word to the Neapolitan authorities that if the bombardment did not cease, and that if the shedding of blood, now of no avail, was not put a stop to, he should feel himself obliged to make reprisals; that he had 200 Neapolitan prisoners, and he should order one to be shot for every shell fired into the town. The bombardment, happily, was stopped.

We had scarcely time before the bombardment commenced to find refuge on board the French squadron. Thank God! here we are in safety.

The attack on the fortress is about to commence. A Neapolitan steamer made its appearance at ten o'clock this morning before Palermo, and having ascertained the state of affairs steamed off again immediately.

A Turin letter of June 2 says:—

Garibaldi is at this moment the most popular man in Italy, and the sympathies he inspires are every day proved by fresh acts of devotedness. Besides the numerous volunteers who are now preparing to join him, eight young men who have just terminated their medical studies have applied for permission to join him in Sicily as army surgeons, and 700,000fr., the produce of subscriptions, were yesterday remitted to a house at Marseilles to be placed at Garibaldi's disposal. In accordance to the orders of the day read to the Savoy brigade, announcing its early disbanding, the officers met to deliberate yesterday. Thirty only have declared their intention to remain in the Sardinian service. In yesterday's sitting of the Deputies, Count Cavour, as Minister of Marine, laid before the Chamber a statement of the naval force of the kingdom, and alluded to the necessity for new credits to construct iron-plated vessels like those recently built in France and England.

The following letter has been received by a member of the Garibaldi Testimonial Committee in' London:—

Palermo, May 28.

DEAR SIR,—Just time to say that we are in full possession after streams of blood have flown. Fights 'twixt brothers are deadly.

We want money; we want, as I told you, a British steamer, chartered with revolving rifles and pistols of Colt's (17, Pall-mall); also some cannon *rape*. But for the sake of humanity and liberty, do hurry up the subscriptions. The sooner we are strong, the less the chance of more fighting. We muster now some 30,000 all told, though not all armed. We want arms and ammunition, and caps—Minie rifles—or the rifle corps painted in the general would as soon have. He is well and radiant with joy and hope, though sighing over the necessity to shed blood. Oh! will the world ever learn to value the really great men of earth until the grave has closed over them! Garibaldi has written only one or two of all the things published over his name; the rest are the inventions of enemies or over-zealous friends.

Messina must capitulate. If the King grant a constitution all will be lost. The Bourbons must be driven from Italy, for it will never be quiet without. Warn the papers against trusting the so-called letters, &c., from Garibaldi. He writes little or none, and dislikes to be made prominent.

Do try and urge on the subscriptions. The English admiral here has behaved bravely, and Lord John Russell's praises are in every one's mouth, but he must not falter nor hesitate.

The Royal Palace is burned down, and the fighting was desperate indeed.

Of all the defeats imputed to the "insurgents," not one has really taken place. The General was obliged at times to sacrifice some lives for strategical purposes.

Now, pray use your influence for England not to allow Naples to patch up a peace, for I tell you it is useless. Garibaldi and his friends will never consent to anything short of "Italy for the Italians."

You may communicate this as "official," if you wish, to the *Times* or *Daily News*, reserving my name.—Yours truly, in great haste,

P.S.—I need hardly say this will have to take its chance of getting to you. I trust it to a captain whom I have given the money to pay the postage in Genoa, where he is going. Will you let me hear from you?

Her Majesty's gunboat Intrepid arrived at Malta on the 2nd, and the following notice of the news brought by her was posted at the Bourse immediately afterwards:—

Palermo was bombarded till Wednesday at mid-day. At this moment General Salzano asked for an armistice of 24 hours. This was accorded by Garibaldi after a conference on board the Hannibal, at which were present all the captains of the ships of war in the roads of Palermo. Garibaldi himself, his son, and Colonels Turr and Crispi. Before the term of 24 hours had elapsed the Neapolitan General asked for three days' prolongation of the armistice, which was also granted by Garibaldi, who was ready to extend it even to three weeks.

The royalists held the Royal Palace, the Treasury, and the Castle.

The convent of Sta. Catarina had been destroyed by the bombardment, as well as many other buildings.

Palermo was strongly fortified with barricades, and Garibaldi had distributed a large quantity of arms and munitions amongst the people.

Not the least doubt was entertained of a complete victory in favour of the population.

We (*Malta Times*) have received private letters, from which we make the following extracts:—

MARSALA, JUNE 1.—You will receive this by the Intrepid, just in here from Palermo, bringing us back from Trapani our arms, which had been taken from us. Garibaldi is in Palermo; but the Neapolitans still in Castellamare, or Citadel, the Palace, and the Finanza. The Neapolitans have asked a second armistice of three days, which was granted by Garibaldi, to end on Sunday, at noon. It was thought the troops would not fight. This morning at 2 a.m., we had another landing of about 80 *emigrati*, principally Sicilians, from Genoa, in a very small steamer, with 2,000 muskets and a large supply of cartridges (100,000), notwithstanding the vigilance of the Neapolitan cruisers. They also had with them £1,000 in money. We are again in some little alarm, as there is no moral force to repress the lawless tendencies of the numerous vagabonds prowling about, who have not so far seen any sign of activity or energy in the new national guard, and several bold robberies have been perpetrated in the country near Marsala. We hope the admiral will continue to interest himself in our behalf and send some small craft here for our protection.

Another letter from Marsala, dated 31st May, after mentioning the landing of the Sicilians, says:—

"The townspeople came down to meet them with a band. Don Enrico Fardella was in command. It is said a Neapolitan steamer at Trapani is getting up her steam. Two other steamers with 3,000 troops for Garibaldi are expected here to-day or to-morrow."

The following are some further particulars from Palermo:—

Except the Castle, the Treasury, and the Palace, the whole of Palermo was in the hands of Garibaldi, and the Neapolitan troops at these points were completely housed in. Medical attendance had been asked of Garibaldi by the Neapolitan general and granted. Provisions had also been applied for and refused. On obtaining possession of the city he opened the prison, liberated the prisoners, and took the gaolers and as many of the police as he could find. After exhibiting these for a day in the market-place, he hanged them in the presence of the people. A good many of the townspeople were killed by the Neapolitan soldiers during Garibaldi's assault, and by the shot and shell from the ships. The Neapolitan troops who had been deserted and led into the country by Garibaldi's feigned retreat had re-entered the town by sea, the steamers having picked them up on the coast. Troops in the Castle were completely cut off from those in the Palace.

The Neapolitan troops who still held these points were greatly discouraged, and it was thought would not fight.

The streets, barricaded and protected by cannon, were in the hands of Garibaldi and the townspeople. The truce asked for by the Neapolitans was broken by them, but Garibaldi appeared to take no notice of this breach of faith.

On the 30th of May, on the day the truce was agreed on, a shot was fired from a Neapolitan steamer at Garibaldi's carriage, as he was descending to the mole, to proceed on board the Hannibal, but fortunately did no harm.

On the 31st many of the officers of the ships in port went on shore, at which time a good many dead bodies of the inhabitants were still lying in the streets.

The Neapolitans suffered immense losses in killed and wounded during the assault. Garibaldi's loss was small.

A few days ago, the banker Adolphus Rothschild, passed through here on his way from Naples, bringing all his money with him, except three hundred thousand ducats, which he had left behind him for the current demands upon his bank. This shows the confidence he feels in the stability of the present order of thing in the Two Sicilies. For the matter of that, the King himself has sent jewels and treasures out of his dominions.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ITS OFFICIALS.—Meetings are being held at New Westminster and other places, at which petitions are being drawn up to the Secretary of State praying for representative institutions, and especially that the officials might be required to reside in the colony. At present the Governor, the Treasurer, and the Attorney-General are all absentees in Vancouver's Island. Colonel Moody is the only official in the colony, and the land sales in New Westminster are conducted by a corporal of the Royal Engineers.—*Canadian News.*

SYMPATHY WITH GARIBALDI.—A meeting of those friendly to the liberation of Sicilians from the tyranny of the King of Naples was held at the Police Board-rooms, in Edinburgh, on Tuesday. The Dean of Guild occupied the chair. Mr. J. F. MacFarlan moved that this meeting deeply sympathise with the inhabitants of Sicily in their efforts to free themselves from the cruel oppression to which they have been so long subject, and resolve to open a subscription in testimony of the sympathy they feel, and to forward the amount realised to the patriot Garibaldi with the least possible delay. Thirty-two pounds were subscribed at the meeting.

RECRUITING FOR PAPAL ARMY.—On Wednesday, a considerable number of recruits for the Papal army, now being organised by General Lamoriciere, arrived in London from Bristol, *en route* for Antwerp, from whence they proceed to Ancona. They are all Irishmen from the neighbourhood of Youghal, principally labourers, some artisans being comprised in the number. They were brought to Cork by railway from Youghal, and shipped in the steamer Sabrina, and landed at Bristol. It is understood that each man receives a bounty of £15, paid out of the Peter's pence, now being collected by Roman Catholics for the Pope. The persons in charge of the men describe the lamentations of their relatives as the train moved out of the station at Youghal as very distressing.

MENTAL STATE OF THE INSANE.—In many cases of sad mental alienation, the unhappy patient, although a prey to distressing delusions, often exhibits great elevation of sentiment, exquisite taste, profound elevation, and purity of thought. The insane are frequently heard giving utterance to expressions that would reflect the highest honour upon healthy and cultivated understandings. The light of reason is occasionally seen permeating with undiminished lustre the dark cloud that has threatened, for a time, to overshadow, if not to eclipse, its effulgence. Natural sweetness, unaffected gentleness, and marked amiability of disposition, are often witnessed triumphing over fearful types of mental disease, struggling to crush the lofty inspirations of the mind, to obliterate kindly sympathies, and to pervert and paralyse the noble aspirations of the heart.—*Dr. Winslow on "Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind."*

CANADA AND THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—Mr. Galt's proposal for the establishment of free ports at Gaspe and the Saulte Ste. Marie have been agreed to, and the idea is universally regarded with approbation. Following up this policy, the Canadian Legislature have adopted the proposal to abolish the tolls on shipping passing through Canadian canals to European or Canadian ports—a step which will facilitate the direct communication between Europe and the Western States, and establish the superiority of the St. Lawrence route. We are glad to see that the Congress of the United States have summarily disposed of the agitation against the Reciprocity Treaty, which had been merely got up by the railway and canal interests of New York, who would at any price close up all other avenues from the West to the Atlantic, except those afforded by their own lines. A great outcry has been raised in New York against the Reciprocity Treaty, but in the Western States it is highly popular, and the latter have at last roused themselves to put down the interested claims of the New York railway and canals.—*Canadian News.*

PROFESSOR TISCHENDORF'S MS. OF THE BIBLE—ST. PETERSBURG.—Professor Tischendorf has returned to our capital, in consequence of the fortunate literary explorations which he accomplished in the East in the course of last year. In compliance with the Imperial command, he has delivered up to the library of the Court and state his collection of old MSS. in ten languages; and his collection of Greek and Egyptian antiquities he has in like manner sent to the Imperial Academy of Sciences. As respects the MS. of the Holy Scriptures, from Mount Sinai, the Professor has been instructed by the Emperor to proceed without delay in its publication, in a style worthy of its importance. The text will be printed in three volumes, folio, in a character exactly similar to the original, and cast expressly for the purpose. A fourth volume will contain, in the Latin language, the notes of the editor on more than 7,000 passages which have undergone old corrections, together with a notice respecting the history of the MS., its high antiquity and critical worth. Twenty photographic tables will accompany the work, which will be published at St. Petersburg in the course of 1862. A separate and cheap reprint of the text of the New Testament will appear immediately after, at Leipsic; and this portion forms the most important part of the MS., which has excited in so high a degree the curiosity and interest of the Christian world.

At the Queenstown petty sessions on Monday, Robert Brice, first mate of the ship Secandra, charged a seaman on board the same vessel, named Laurence Berry, with mutinous conduct and disobedience of orders. The prosecutor stated that on one occasion, when he ordered the defendant to black the lee anchor, he refused, saying he would not put himself in danger for any man. Another time he was ordered to pump the ship, and this he refused to do also. In defence Berry stated that he was afraid to go out on the anchor to black it, and with regard to the second instance, that it was impossible for one man to pump the ship. John M'Quin, second mate, being then examined, stated it was quite possible for one man to pump the ship, and he had often done it himself. The magistrates sentenced Berry to one month's imprisonment, and decreed that he should forfeit four days' pay. When this decision was pronounced Berry turned quickly round, and struck the prosecutor, who was standing by him, a violent blow on the face. He was immediately seized by the police, and handcuffed, and the magistrates imposed on him an additional penalty of two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for the assault and contempt of court.

General Lanza, whose moderation is well known, is said to have transmitted to Naples on the 22nd a detailed report, in which he did not conceal the gravity of the situation. He pointed out that there was no chance of conciliatory means succeeding, because every person of influence appeared to be in accord with the chiefs of the movement, and that they entertained ideas completely independent of the Government of the Two Sicilies. With regard to military matters, he added that the island, after the capture of Palermo, could not be defended because the insurgents were about to generalise a guerilla warfare, which had already begun with success, and that in presence of such a war the Neapolitan troops had only the power of concentrating themselves on the one strategical point which remained to them, namely, Messina, which would be energetically defended, but its defence, however it might be prolonged, could not in the present state of things in the island and in Italy enable the Neapolitan Government to retake Sicily as in 1848, because European questions had completely changed their aspect. After making these observations, the General, it is said, announced that he should shut himself up in Messina, and defend it to the last extremity; that he relied on the devotedness of his army, but that he recommended the Court of Naples to look at matters in their real light.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON.—The friends and admirers of this popular preacher met at New Park-street Chapel on Monday evening last, to take leave of him for a short time, as he is going to have a tour through Switzerland, and will be absent from his congregation about two months. Mr. Spurgeon has for some time past complained of great weariness, brought on, no doubt, by his indefatigable zeal. The amount of his labours may in a measure be estimated when it is stated that for the last seven years he has preached on an average 10 sermons a week, always to large congregations, but sometimes to as many as 30,000 souls at one time, besides other public duties. There appears to be no doubt that his physical and mental energies greatly need a relaxation from such excessive toil. However, he has several engagements to attend to in some of the principal cities in Germany while absent from England. The esteem in which he is held by thousands in London was manifested on Monday evening, as the chapel was crowded to excess. Several addresses of good-will and affection towards him and his wife were delivered by his deacons and elders. During Mr. Spurgeon's absence various eminent ministers will supply his place, both at Exeter-hall and New Park-street. It is the intention of the building committee to get the new Tabernacle so far advanced towards completion as to hold a monster meeting in it on Mr. Spurgeon's return.

PULLINGER'S CASE.—The report of the Committee of the Stock Exchange for general purposes upon the speculative transactions which W. G. Pullinger carried on through members of that establishment was issued yesterday (Wednesday), showing that during the period over which the defalcations extended only £53,285 was paid to the brokers who negociated his business. Upwards of £300,000, therefore, must have passed through other channels, and although this is a question which the committee are not called upon to decide, they intimate that at least £57,000 was handed over by the delinquent to an "outsider," named Nathan, lately deceased, who was not amenable to the laws of the "House." They have also ascertained that Pullinger was deeply involved in racing speculations. As so small a proportion of the money misappropriated is proved to have been paid to the brokers in the shape of "differences," the committee naturally blame the directors of the Union Bank of London for leading the public to infer in their report to the shareholders that the whole amount—viz. £262,000—had been lost upon the Stock Exchange. The committee close their remarks as follows:—"In conclusion, your committee cannot but express regret that even six firms of the Stock Exchange should have carried on speculations on account of a clerk in a banking establishment; but they trust they have shown that they are determined to enforce obedience to a law passed specially to protect the interests of the public, and they feel confident they represent the feeling of the entire body of the Stock Exchange in saying that they deeply deplore the acts of those who, by their misconduct, have compromised the character of the Stock Exchange."

THE CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Council was held yesterday. Although one o'clock was the time appointed, a sufficient number of members to transact business did not attend until two o'clock.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the chair.

The following members were present:—Aldermen Reynolds, J.P., Mackey, J.P., Kinahan, J.P., Moylan, J.P. Councillors M'Swiney, Gray, J.P., Ryan, Kelly (Richard), J.P., Tracey, Kelch, Draper, Tagart, Martin (Trinity Ward), French, Burke, Joseph, Redmond, Durdin, Vance, J.P., Whelan, Casson, Acheson, Price, J.P., Chambers, O'Neill, Meehan, M'Cann, Gavacan.

Alderman Reynolds gave the following notice of motion:—"That the office of town clerk being now vacant, a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz., the Lord Mayor, Alderman Kinahan, Councillors Codd, Gray, Richard Kelly, Chambers, and Alderman John Reynolds, be now appointed to inquire and report whether it would be advisable to appoint two competent persons to discharge the duties of town clerks and secretaries to committees, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at salaries not exceeding £300 a year each, the present secretaries to committees Nos. 1 and 2 to be superseded at such pensions or annuities as they may be legally entitled to, and the committee to report generally on the duties of town clerk, and the best mode of regulating the office, taking care that any arrangement to be recommended shall not involve a larger expenditure than the present."

Dr. Gray, in the absence of Mr. Codd, gave notice of motion that the person appointed to the office of town clerk be required to devote his entire time to the service of the Corporation, and that he shall not be engaged in any other occupation whatever.

Dr. Ryan called the attention of the Council to the great delay and inconvenience occasioned by the absence of magistrates from the Board of Superintendence. They were aware that the business of the board could not be proceeded with unless at least one magistrate was present. It was most desirable that this irregularity of attendance on their part should cease. On last Wednesday there was very important business before the board, but in consequence of the absence of these gentlemen it was postponed.

Mr. French said the names of these parties ought to be taken down, and that they ought to be called upon to resign their position, and allow more efficient persons to fill their places. When parties were placed in posts of honour, it was incumbent on them to discharge the duties connected with them.

Mr. Acheson protested against the course proposed by Mr. French. He could testify to the great zeal of the magistrates who constituted a part of the board. Some allowance should be made for their occasional non-attendance, as some of them were men of business.

Dr. Ryan said he quite disapproved of Mr. French's proposition.

His Lordship said that, when he was a member of the Board of Superintendence last year, he observed the same occurrence as that complained of by Dr. Ryan, and they were often compelled to adjourn on account of it. He thought the proper course for Dr. Ryan to adopt was to give notice of a motion, to the effect that the magistrates upon the board should make such arrangement amongst themselves as not to allow the business of the board to be impeded by their absence.

Dr. Ryan said he thought it was unnecessary to do that, and that the mere mentioning of the irregularity in the Council would have the effect of remedying it in future.

The matter then dropped.

Alderman Reynolds' notice of motion was then read as follows:—"That the whole support of the Dublin Police Force ought to be borne by the Consolidated Fund, in the same manner as the Irish Constabulary Force is supported, under the provisions of the 9th and 10th Victoria, chap. 99; and that the funds now derived from carriage rents, fines, and pawnbrokers' licences, ought to be paid into the Borough Fund, in aid of the paving, lighting, &c., of the city; that the influx of paupers from the provinces and from Great Britain into Dublin increases to an enormous extent the pressure of the poor rate, and that some legislative measure ought to be immediately introduced to relieve the city from the intolerable and unjust burthen; that a Special Committee be now appointed to inquire and report on the whole question of city taxation, and prepare a report to this house, and an address to the Lord Lieutenant." Alderman Reynolds, in moving the above resolution, said, that if the Council had one duty of more importance than another to perform, it consisted in reducing within proper limits the taxation of the city, and, impressed with this conviction, he had brought the present subject before the Council in 1857. The state of the local taxation then was as follows:—The sewer rate was 4d.; the police, 7½d.; the grand jury cess, 1s. 5d.; the poor rate, 1s. 4d. in the South Dublin Union, and the improvement rate, 2s.; pipe water rent, 6d.; ministers' money, 3d.; and parish cess, 3d.; the whole making 6s. 8d. in the pound on the Poor Law Valuation. Since then they had got rid of ministers' money; but all the other rates remained about the same. According to the return of the collector-general, the gross taxation of the city, exclusive of £600 for parish cess, was in 1855, £212,329 4s. 11½d.; in 1856, it was £203,082 18s. 1d.; in 1857, it was £177,718 16s. 10d.; and the aggregate assessment in December, 1859, was about the same as in 1857, or about 7s. in the pound on the Poor Law Valuation. The committee appointed to investigate the matter of local taxation in 1857, and of which he was a member, complained especially of the item, £35,000, for support of the Metropolitan Police. They and he were of opinion that it was most unjust to levy that amount on the citizens of Dublin, especially when they had no control over the force. To such an extent were they divested of control over that force that his lordship could not get a guard of honour of mounted police without sending a begging letter to the Commissioners for that purpose. He contended that the citizens of Dublin should be placed upon the same footing as those of the large cities in England, who, when they supported several bodies of police, had the appointment of the officers and full control over the entire force. He would, therefore, call upon the Government to remedy this substantial grievance by giving the Corporation the control of the Metropolitan Police, or releasing the citizens from the payment of the £35,000. Alderman Reynolds next referred to the amount paid for carriage rents and fines, £5,787 7s. 6d., and for pawnbrokers' licences £4,892 6s. 10d., making together a sum of £10,769 14s. 4d., which, he urged, should go to the Borough Fund and diminish the improvement rate. He also dwelt upon the cruelties attending the deportation of paupers from England, and the hardship incurred by the citizens of Dublin in supporting them when brought here. He concluded by moving the above resolution.

Mr. Price seconded the resolution, and after some remarks from Mr. Whelan, Mr. Tracey, and Mr. Burke, the resolution was put and carried. A committee was then appointed. Several reports were then taken up for reading.

Mr. Martin (Trinity Ward), in reference to the report of the Board of Superintendence of the City Prisons, moved that the Council petition Parliament to grant that any power which the Council now possess in respect to the election of officers of the city prisons be not taken from them.

Dr. Gray thought that petitioning Parliament would be a very inefficient way of getting this matter settled. It very often happened that when a petition was presented it was immediately thrown into a basket and never afterwards heard of.

His Lordship suggested that the city members should be requested to support the petition.

Dr. Gray suggested that the support of the Secretary of State, and of the Attorney-General, should also be requested.

Mr. Martin assented, and Mr. Tracey having seconded the motion, it passed.

Mr. Martin's (Trinity Ward) notice of motion was then read as follows:—"Having learned that the chief warder of Richmond Bridewell persists in retaining the designation of deputy governor, in defiance of the resolution of the Town Council, adopted on 27th October, 1859, and has addressed a memorial on the subject to the Lord Lieutenant: "Resolved—That a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Lord Lieutenant to state the views of the Town Council, and solicit his Excellency's approval of the decision arrived at by the Town Council." Mr. Martin said that this notice was on the paper for several months, and that it was utterly impossible, from the amount of business, to introduce it before that day. As, however, he understood that Mr. Rawlins was about getting the appointment of Governor of Devon Jail, he wished to postpone the above resolution for the present, which was agreed to.

Mr. Tagart gave notice of motion—"That the town clerk be directed to write to the Lord Lieutenant in respect to the present state of the property in Upper Stephen-street and Great Ship-street, which is highly detrimental to that neighbourhood.

Mr. Whelan's notice of motion was then read as follows:—"That as the report of the Special Water Committee of the 25th October last, upon the future supply of water to the city, was confirmed on the first reading, contrary to the 83rd rule of the bye-laws in which it is stated, 'that every report from any of the said standing committees, or from any special committee, shall be signed by the chairman for the time being of such committee, or in case of his refusal so to do, or of his absence, then by three other members of such committee, and that every report shall be read aloud by the town clerk in open council, and shall then remain on the table for one week at least, for the examination of the members of the Council, after which time such report shall be read aloud at a further meeting of the Council, and if approved of shall be adopted by the Council," therefore all proceedings upon the report must be null and void; and that the act of Council of 16th December last, in relation to the water question, be erased from the journals of the Corporation, in order not to be a precedent for future proceedings of the Council, or the opinion of the law officers of the Crown be taken as to the retention of said act upon the records of the Council." Mr. Whelan was about to make some observations on the subject of his resolution, when,

On the motion of Mr. Tracey, seconded by Mr. French, the house was counted, and there not being a sufficient number present the meeting separated.

His Lordship intimating that a special meeting would be summoned for Monday, to transact the business still remaining on the paper.

WRESTLING.—The man who was once the champion wrestler of England still lives in a Devonshire village. He is an old man, of nearly 70 years of age, named Abraham Cann. When wrestling was at its height Cann was as popular in the sporting world as Sayers and Heenan are at the present time. Many thousands of pounds were won by bets upon him. Latterly it has been discovered that the veteran champion was reduced to great poverty, and Mr. Langdon, of the Bull Inn, Exeter, has commenced a subscription on his behalf. When sufficient money has been raised it is proposed to purchase an annuity for the old man, so as to place him in comfortable circumstances for the remainder of his days.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION—YESTERDAY.

The usual weekly meeting was held yesterday—

Sir ROBERT SHAW, Bart., in the chair.

Other guardians present—Messrs. G. G. Place, J.P.; Cornelius Shannon, Thomas F. Caldbeck, J.P.; John Byrne, John Prescott, J. O. Bosanquet, William Beasley, Dr. Wall, John Draper, Thomas Franklin, Edward Lawless, Joan Codd, Captain Wall, H. R. Gillespie, Andrew Rogers, George Austin, Samuel Warren, W. F. Drought, George Sykes, Dr. Owens, Thomas Dockrell, Walter Lindsay, Patrick Whelan, Henry Kingsmill, Maurice Connor, G. Woods Maunsell, John Reddy, Carew O'Dwyer, J.P.; W. H. Fottrell, William Ryan, M. Otway, P.L.G.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Remaining on previous Saturday, 2,178; admitted during the week, 183; born, 4; discharged, 115; died, 8; remaining on Saturday, the 2nd inst., 2,191.

Mr. Hepburn, clerk of the union, read the following communications:—

"Poor Law Commission Office,
Dublin, 6th June, 1860.

"SIR,—The Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., reporting a resolution passed by the Board of Guardians of South Dublin Union on the previous day, requesting the Commissioners at once to take order for the performance of Roman Catholic Divine service in the House on Sunday by appointing a Roman Catholic chaplain.

"In reference thereto, the Commissioners desire to state that on the 31st May they tendered the vacant office to the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, priest of the parish of St. James, or to one of his curates, as might be most convenient. They, at the same time, requested the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, to permit one of the parochial clergy to avail himself of the preference accorded by the statute. On the 2nd inst. the Commissioners received from Mr. Kennedy a reply to the effect that none of the parochial clergy, in consequence of their duties, could undertake the office.

"The Commissioners thereupon offered to appoint the Rev. Mr. Harris, who has for some time past assisted the late chaplain in the discharge of his duties, but that gentleman has also declined to accept the chaplaincy.

"Since the receipt of the above-mentioned communications the Commissioners have informed Archbishop Cullen that they are now in a position to appoint any Roman Catholic clergyman to whom objection does not exist on the ground of fitness, and that they will be glad to receive from him at his earliest convenience the name of some clergyman whom he may wish to undertake the duty. To this letter, dated the 4th inst., the Commissioners have not, as yet, received any reply.

"While the chaplaincy remains vacant the guardians will, of course, give every facility to such Roman Catholic clergymen as may kindly afford religious service and spiritual aid to the Roman Catholic inmates of the workhouse.

"It is the wish of the Commissioners to authorise the guardians to give remuneration from the poor-rates for services of this nature by the appointment of a chaplain as soon as may be practicable.—(By order of the Commissioners)

"B. BANKS, Chief Clerk."

"Poor Law Commission Office,
Dublin, June 6, 1860.

"SIR—The Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, desire to state, for the information of the Board of Guardians, that they have received from their inspector, Mr. Otway, a report, together with minutes of evidence taken by him respecting the conduct of the matron of the workhouse in regard to sending certain female inmates thereof to an establishment called Shelter for Females Discharged from Prison.

"It appears from the evidence that the matron of the workhouse was informed by the Rev. Mr. Moore, who acts as assistant to the Protestant chaplain of the workhouse, and who is one of the curacies of the parish, that the matron of the Shelter, Mrs. Moore, had scandals therein for five or six women who could wash and make up linen well, and that she told him she would make inquiry as to any such being in the workhouse, and asked as to what remuneration the women would get, and he said they could not get any money for six months, but that they would be comfortably clad and well fed. It appears that in about eight or ten days after this conversation with the Rev. Mr. Moore, the matron told a young woman, named Margaret M'Gan, whom she observed at breakfast in the hall, that there were vacancies for five or six women in the Shelter who could wash and make up linen well; that Margaret M'Gan appeared grateful to the matron for telling her of the place, that she did not ask what remuneration she would get, but was told that the women to be employed would get no money for six months, but that they would be comfortably clothed and fed, when she said she would be very glad to go there and asked where or how she was to go, and the matron said that if she had thought of it before she left her apartments she would have given her a pass to leave the workhouse, but that it was then too late, as she could not be back in her room for some hours, but said that if she wished to go to take her discharge, and that if the place did not suit her, she would have her taken back to the workhouse.

"The matron had a similar conversation on the subject with another woman, named Esther White, who applied to her as she understood to go to the 'Shelter,' and it appears that these two women, together with three others—namely, Eliza Byrne, Jane Cole, and Mary Moran—all Roman Catholic inmates, then left the workhouse and proceeded to the 'Shelter,' where they each saw the matron, Mrs. Moore, by whom they were acquainted with the rules and regulations, and they declined to stay, and returned to the workhouse, to which they were readmitted on the same day about five o'clock, with the exception of Jane Cole, who, however returned to the workhouse in a few days after.

"The matron of the workhouse distinctly swears, in reference to her conversation with the Rev. Mr. Moore, that 'he never breathed a word as to religion, or as to the internal arrangements or rules of the Shelter; not a sentence except what I have stated, and I myself know nothing of the religion of the Shelter, or the religious principles on which it was conducted or its rules, and had I known it was conducted on exclusively Protestant principles, and that the women would not be allowed to attend Mass, and be obliged to read the Bible, I would not have named it to the women, or sent them to any place that their religion would be interfered with to my knowledge; I knew Mrs. Moore was the matron of the Shelter, and that she was the the mother of the Rev. Mr. Moore, who occasionally officiates here for the Protestant chaplain.'

"The Commissioners do not doubt the correctness of the matron's statement of the transaction, and they believe her statement, that she did not know the nature of the institution and its rules, and had no improper motive, or other motive than to benefit the females in question; but the Commissioners must observe that, as institutions of this nature are frequently denominational, and intended only for persons of some particular religious persuasion, the matron showed want of consideration in not first ascertaining for what religious class the institution was intended.—(By order of the Commissioners)

"B. BANKS, Chief Clerk."

The Clerk read a report which had been made by the master relative to certain steps taken by him to secure to the inmates the performance of religious service in the vacancy of their chaplaincy by the dismissal of the Rev. Mr. Fox. The report entered into a detail of the plans which would have been adopted by the master in case of any insubordination taking place, from the non-provision of religious worship.

Mr. Place objected to these statements being read, inasmuch as they only bore reference to what it had been the intention of the master to do under certain circumstances which did not occur.

Mr. Byrne considered the report was one which ought to be heard. The master had taken precautions to prevent an insubordination which appeared very likely to happen. The board were well aware that, by the act of Parliament, if the inmates became disaffected from finding that religious worship could not be procured on the Sabbath, they could demand their discharge in three hours from the moment of application, and no one dare detain them. In order to avoid that emergency, the master had taken such steps as he (Mr. Byrne) thought entitled him to the thanks of the board.

Mr. Place said they did not want to know what the master's intentions were. They should hear the facts, if there were any, but it appeared there were none.

After some discussion, it was resolved that the report be forwarded to 'the Poor Law Commissioners, requesting their advice.

Mr. O'Dwyer said that if nothing was before the chair he would request to be permitted to bring a matter before the board, which required their immediate attention. It appeared that a letter had been addressed by Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, to the Poor Law Commissioners, in which certain statements were made concerning the government and management of the affairs in the South Dublin Union. This communication appeared in the *Freeman's Journal*, and the subject to which he (Mr. O'Dwyer) wished to refer was the reply to that document which was published in the *Daily Express*, by one of the guardians, Mr. Byrne.

Mr. Byrne—Not by me, but by the *Express*.

Mr. O'Dwyer thought this interruption was unnecessary.

Mr. Byrne rose to order.

Mr. O'Dwyer contended he had possession of the board, as nothing else was before it save his motion. The letter had been published in the *Express*, and contained a certificate, signed by all the Roman Catholic officers of the union, bearing testimony to a certain fact which it was not at present necessary to specify. He (Mr. O'Dwyer) thought it was a matter most open to objection, when it was considered how large was the authority and influence of a guardian in a place of that kind, and one which should be met with the most distinct condemnation, that a gentleman should have published the certificate in question, under the circumstances by which it had been obtained. He did not mean to speak in any angry spirit, but merely as expressive of the strong dissent which the board should entertain against any guardian asking the officers, Protestant or Catholic, to sign their names to a certificate such as that to which he (Mr. Dwyer), referred. (Hear, hear.) That which appeared in the *Express* gave only one view of the question.

Mr. Bonsall—(who occupied the chair in the absence of Sir Robert Shaw) said it would be better if Mr. O'Dwyer moved a resolution. He really did not as yet know what the matter was about. He had not read the letter in question.

Mr. O'Dwyer regretted that the mind of the chairman was so obtuse, and wondered what he would do when he held the office of Lord Mayor. (Laughter.)

After some time Mr. O'Dwyer moved a resolution to the effect that the board, having read the certificate signed by the Catholic officers of the house in their character of Catholic officers, had to express their disapproval of the course pursued by Mr. Byrne, in obtaining such signatures, and that this resolution be for the purpose of preventing his act from being drawn into a precedent.

Mr. Place seconded the resolution—No man admired more than he, the zealous conduct which had always characterised Mr. Byrne in that house, but he (Mr. Place) thought that, in the present instance, he had acted imprudently in hawking round a certificate to the officers to obtain their signatures in reference to a matter which had been before the board, and led to so much discussion. He had spoken to some of the officers in the union upon the subject, and had been informed by them that their signatures were obtained under certain conditions, and they had even said that knowing the influential position of Mr. Byrne, if they had refused to comply with his wishes, each of them would be a "marked man." It was perfectly plain these men and women would never have signed their names to the certificate if some pressure had not been put upon them. He (Mr. Place) certainly thought that, under the circumstances in which that document was obtained, it was worth nothing, and for this reason he was glad to second the resolution of Mr. O'Dwyer.

Mr. Byrne said that in reference to his seal having over-run his discretion—which was the allegation of Mr. Place—he wished to make a few observations. Having read in the *Freeman* the letter from the Roman Catholic Archbishop, he felt that if the charges contained in it had remained uncontradicted and unexplained, it would not be consistent with his position, humble as it was, to continue a member of that board for forty-eight hours. (Hear, hear.) He did not think it would be consistent with the position and character of either the mover or seconder of the resolution to have hesitated to follow that example—(hear, hear)—and he was, therefore, coerced into doing what he had done, rather than from his own inclination. In regard to what had been written by him in reply——

Mr. Place rose to order—The resolution of Mr O'Dwyer was entirely restricted to the certificate, and said nothing about the contents of the letter.

Mr. O'Dwyer said the reason he had not gone into the whole of the letter was this—The matter of conflict arose between Mr. Byrne and the Roman Catholic Archbishop, but there was one part of it which concerned the board, to which he thought it necessary to direct their attention. He (Mr. O'Dwyer) hoped upon a proper occasion to refer to the terms of the commun